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From the Boston Transcript.

THE KING'S SHIPS.

BY CARL SPENCER.

God hath so many ships upon the sea!
His are the merchant men that carry treasure,
The men-of-war all bannered gallantly,
The little fisher boats and barks of pleasure.
On all this sea of time there is not one
That sailed without the glorious Name thereon.

The winds go up and down upon the sea,
And some they lightly clasp, entreating kindly,
And waft them to the port where they would be;
And other ships they buffet, long and blindly.
The cloud comes down on the great sinking deep,
And on the shore the watchers stand and weep.

And God hath many wrecks within the sea,
Oh, it is deep! I look in fear and wonder.
The wisdom throned above is dark to me,
Yet it is sweet to think his care is under;
That yet the sunken treasure may be drawn
Into his storehouse when the sea is gone.

So I, that sail in peril on the sea,
With my beloved, whom yet the waves may cover,
Say: God hath more than angels' care of me,
And larger share than I in friend and lover.
Why weep ye, then, ye watchers on the land?
This deep is but the hollow of his hand?

A TIN SAFE.

Charles Lynford was a young mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring except her own personal merits, which were many, and habit of thrift learned in an economical household, under the stern teaching of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he himself found it difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, for seeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day she purchased of a tin peddler who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a saving bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantelpiece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

"Hello! Carrie, what's that?" he asked curiously.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," said the wife.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife playfully. "Have you a ten cent piece about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it through a little slit at the top

Charles laughed

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My little wife become a miser?"

"No, only a little prudent. But, seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What! drop a dime into that new fangled arrangement of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well, that will be easy enough. A dime is no great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily

"And what will a dime a day amount to?" he inquired.

"In a year it will amount—" commenced his wife seriously.

"O, never mind—spare me the calculation. It sounds too much like business, and I have enough of that during the day."

"But you don't object to my plan?"

"Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence."

"I am quite aware of that," said his wife, smiling.

The plan inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those, of whom there are so many, who enter upon a new plan zealously, but soon tire of it. In the present case she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called on her husband for a dime, which was quickly added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that this would answer her purpose equally as well.

More than once Charles bantered her on the subject of her little saving bank. But these were not the only accessions the funds received. Her husband early arranged to make her an ample allowance for dress. I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not consider it so. But Caroline, who was in the habit of making up her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she could be able to make a daily deposit equal to that she exacted from her husband. Of this, however, she thought best, on the whole, not to inform Charles—enjoying, in anticipation, the prospect of being able at some time to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied and the entire contents transferred to a more pretentious saving bank, where interest would be allowed. When the sums deposited there became large enough, Mrs Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a large per cent. Of her mode of investment her husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present and not feeling any particular concern about the future. At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted in health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but on the other hand had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty-five cents alone stood to his credit.

"Running pretty close, isn't it Carrie?" he said, laughingly. "I take credit to myself for keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose you have saved an immense sum."

"How much do you think?" asked his wife.

"O, perhaps $100," said he carelessly, "though it would take a good many dimes to do that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture.

So things went on, till at length came the panic of 1875—a panic so recent that it will be remembered by many readers of this sketch. It will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at that period. Among others the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is, that we will have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I shall have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that this will fail before long. You haven't an idea how dull business of every kind has become."

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly, "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked her husband doubtfully.

"I think we shall be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and we shall not need any more for a year at least. That will cut off considerable expense. Then there are a great many superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can plainly have less pies and cakes, and I have no doubt it will be an improvement so far as health is concerned."

"What a calculator you are, Carrie!" said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. "I really think, after all you have said, that it won't be so hard to live on half our usual income—for the present at least. But"—and his countenance changed—"suppose my work should entirely fail, I suppose you could not reduce our expenses to nothing at all, could you?"

"That certainly surpasses my power," said his wife, smiling, "but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our saving bank, have you?"

"Why, no, I didn't think of that," said her husband. "I suppose that would keep off starvation for a couple of weeks."

His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," she added, "business might revive."

"To be sure," said her husband "Well I guess that it'll be all right; I'll not trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions to which Mr. Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind—thrown back on his own resources.

Although he had expected this, it seemed unexpected when it came upon him, and again he turned in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them.

"And the worst of it is," he added, "there is no hope of better times till spring."

"Do you think business will revive then?" asked his wife.

"It may by that time; there are five or six months between. I don't know how we are to live that time.

"I do," said his wife quietly.

"You!" exclaimed her husband in surprise.

"Yes, your income has never been more than $600 or $700 a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on $250"

"Yes, certainly, but where is that money to come from? I don't want to run in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow."

"Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little saving bank."

"And is it possible it can amount to $250?" exclaimed Charles in surprise.

"Yes, and $600 more," said his wife.

"Impossible!"

"Wait a minute and I will prove it"

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares, amounting to $800, and a bank book in which a balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you quite sure you haven't received a legacy?" demanded Charles in amazement. "Surely a dime a day has not produced this?"

"No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, we shall be able to ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles, gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment for some months, but in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was in receipt of his old income.

More than two-thirds of the fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin saving bank still stands on the mantelpiece and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

Engraving on egg shells is a very pretty entertainment for young people, and is easily accomplished in the following manner: Take an egg that has been blown and stop up the ends with a bit of wax. Then write or draw upon the shell with varnish, or simply with tallow, and immerse the egg in some weak acid, like vinegar. Wherever it is left unprotected the lime in the shell be decomposed by the the acid, leaving the writing or drawing in relief. At the time of the Spanish war in 1808, an egg was found in a church in Lisbon on the shell of which was engraved a prediction that the French army would be destroyed. This created great excitement among the superstitious soldiers. The French general calmed their fears in a very ingenious manner, by having a contradiction of the prophecy engraved upon thousands of egg shells and distributed through the city.

HER CONSCIENCE TROUBLED HER.—Unprepossessing old bachelor—"And why do you think I ought to get married, Miss Mabel?"

Miss Mable (aged 12)—"Oh, you look as though you needed somebody to take care of you, and, oh goodness! you didn't think I said that to lead you on, did you?" —*Life.*

WHERE SHALL WE BURY?

The disposition of the dead has been a subject requiring the attention of the human family in all ages, climes and conditions, and long before chemistry had proven that decomposing animal matter was deleterious to the living, the fact must have been believed and known from observation. The most convenient and inexpensive method that would naturally suggest itself, would be interment, and while fire has been and is still used occasionally for the quick destruction of the body, (and the process is a most excellent one, and certainly no more revolting to sentiment than interment) and embalming has been practiced upon a few millions of the human race, yet burying in the ground has been almost the exclusive form, and perhaps will always remain so—the only problem being how this may be done to the least disadvantage to the survivors.

Decomposition follows immediately upon death, and the process continues unabated until all animal matter is resolved into its elements, the only necessary condition required being moisture and a temperature above freezing. Coincident with this decay, and as a result of the chemical change taking place, enormous amounts of most fœtid gases are disengaged, part of them passing into the atmosphere, and part absorbed by water and carried away in its various courses. These gases are mainly carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphorous, sulphur and ammonia. That these, or any of them, in a moderate degree of concentration, are deleterious to health and destructive to life, is a fact so well known that no one will deny it; carbonic acid, perhaps, being the most deadly, animal and vegetable life being instantly struck dead in an undiluted measure of it. It is heavier than air, and naturally collects in depressions, wells, vaults, caves, &c., and loss of life is not an uncommon accident occasioned by entering into them. Where it forms but a small percentage of the air, it causes physical disturbance, a fact well known to many in the dull headache following sleeping in a room insufficiently ventilated, it being exhaled from the lungs.

But there are other and more occult poisons than these that have been enumerated. Poisons that the chemist does not isolate, but yet deadly, and not only deadly, but so contagious that the faintest contact renders the subject liable to the most virulent form of disease. Dissecting wounds are of such common occurrence that most medical students have seen them. Dr. Gray, the anatomical author, is said to have lost his life by one. One case is on record where death resulted in forty hours after the reception of the wound, and Dr. Godman relates the case of a student who died on the fifth day. Very many instances could be shown, if any one doubted the exceedingly poisonous quality of an atom of dead tissue introduced under the skin of a person. But there is abundant evidence that the effect is just as fatal when the effluvium enters the system through the lungs, or by way of the stomach in food or water, and where the person to become infected, did not touch the dead body at all. Perhaps every particle of a man dead from smallpox is infectious. Suppose an atom of this morbid material is conveyed by an underground current of water from the grave to a neighboring well, can there be much doubt the person who imbibes it, if not stricken with disease itself, will suffer constitutional disturbances? And what is true of this disease would certainly be of others. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera are among the acute diseases, and consumption, cancer, and their allied chronic diseases, may have a focus from a single graveyard, from which a train of results may proceed, that will be apalling. There is also voluminous evidence that these poisonous qualities exist long after death, and infection is retained in the soil even after the entire decomposition of the body.

Dr. Riecke, of Stuttgart, in a report on the Influence of Putrefactive Emanations on the health of man, mentions the following incident: "In the year 1779, in a cemetery (in Paris) which yearly received from 2,000 to 3,000 corpses, they dug an immense common grave near to that part of the cemetery which touches upon the Rue de la Lingerie. The grave was fifty feet deep, and made to receive from 1,500 to 1,600 bodies. But in February, 1780, the whole of the cellars in the street were no longer fit for use. Candles were extinguished by the air in them, and those who only approached the apertures were immediately seized with the most alarming attacks. The evil was only diminished on the bodies being covered with half a foot of lime, and all further interments forbidden." And subsequently the bodies were disintered. Dr. Wickes says: "In 1814 a batallion of militia was stationed on a lot in Broadway (New York), the rear of which was bounded on Potter's Field (now Washington Square), from which arose a most deadly effluvium. A number of the soldiers were attacked with diarrhœa and fever. They were removed at once. One of the sick died; the others rapidly recovered." Dr. E. H Barton, in his report of the Sanitary Commission on the Epidemic Yellow Fever of 1853, in New Orleans, says: "In looking over the sanitary map accompanying this report, it appears that the Fourth District suffered more than double that of any other, the mortality being at the rate of 452 per 1,000 of the population. In this district three extensive cemeteries exist, in which were buried the year before nearly three thousand bodies. It was in one of these that the offensive exposure of bodies occurred, so painful to the public. In the First ward of this district was a series of low, crowded and filthy pest houses, inhabited by the lowest class of people. The proportion of deaths here was 542 per 1,000."

Dr. Elisha Harris writes:—"Trinity churchyard, New York, has been the centre of a very fatal prevalence of cholera, whenever the disease has occurred as an epidemic near or within a quarter of a mile of it. Trinity place, west of it; Rector street on its border; the streets west of Rector, and the occupants of the neighboring offices and commercial houses have suffered severely at each visitation of the pest, from 1832 to 1854."

Dr. Rauch says:—During the prevalence of the cholera at Burlington, Iowa, in July, 1850, a number of the dead were interred in the city cemetery. No deaths occurred in its neighborhood until about twenty had been buried there. After this, until the epidemic ceased, cases occurred, and always in the direction from the cemetery in which the wind blew. An instance also is known of a parsonage actually within a churchyard where interments have been made for many years, and for certainly twenty years, the sickness and fatality from that house has simply been enormous. With the many changes, by death and otherwise, but few have escaped its deadly influence."

The following from Bascom on Epidemics will bear quoting:—"In the autumn of 1843, in Minchinhampton, a graveyard was disturbed which had existed five hundred years. In rebuilding the church it was deemed expedient to lower the surface of the graveyard to within a foot or two of those buried. The earth so removed, of a dark color—saturated, in fact, with the product of human putrefaction—was, in a fatal hour, devoted to the purposes of agriculture. About 1000 cart loads were so employed, some on a new piece of burial ground to make the grass grow quickly, some as manure in the neighboring fields, some on the rector's garden, and some in that of the patron. The seeds of disease were thus widely sown, and the result was such as any person with common sense might have expected. The diffusion of a morbid poison, which soon followed, was evinced by an outbreak of fever in this once healthy locality. The family of the rector and the inhabitants of the streets adjoining the churchyard were the first attacked, and were also the greatest sufferers. The rector lost his wife, a daughter, and his gardener. The patron's gardener, who had been employed in the unseemly act of dressing flower beds with human manure, also died. The children who attended the school took the fever as they passed the upturned surface of the grave yard, went home and died, but did not communicate the disease to those who came near them. Seventeen deaths occurred, and upwards of 200 children had measles, scarlet fever and various peculiar eruptions. Will any person of fair judgment think that attendants at such a church would not be affected by such a polluted atmosphere; and yet it is not an unusual custom to have a church located directly within a graveyard, and which has been used as such for generations."

The evil effects of placing the dead so close to the living has been pointed out by the wise and discerning from time immorial. Adam Clark at the beginning of this century said, "No burying places should be tolerated within cities or towns, much less in or about churches and chapels. This custom is exceedingly injurious to the inhabitants, and especially to those who frequent public worship in such churches and chapels. God, decency and health forbid this shocking abomination. I am assured, from long observation, that churches and chapels situated in graveyards are perfectly unwholesome, and many by attending such places are shortening their passage to the house appointed for all the living." In many parts of Europe the governments have enacted laws forbidding cemeteries within certain bounds. In France a well must not be dug within 327 feet of a burial place and in some parts of Germany it must not be nearer than 1,000 feet. In London no cemetery can be made within 600 feet of a dwelling house without the consent of the owner. It is idle to hunt with microscope for causes for obscure or simple diseases and to startle mankind with the discovery of a *germ*, or to theorize and dignify the result with as inexpressive a name as *malaria*, when a cause which will always produce a result lies hidden from sight by a few shovelfuls of earth to decay, and poison earth, air and water for hundreds of feet about it. The remedy is plain. The living and the dead cannot long occupy the same ground. The one must succumb or the other be removed. If the graveyard has such hallowed associations that to disturb it would be sacrilege, then law-making bodies must keep capital a thousand feet from its confines that it may not erect charnel houses for the ignorant and unsuspecting. Or, if dwelling houses, or places for public resort, are already in close proximity to the graveyard and are to be continued in use, if sanitary conditions are to be considered, then interments must be stopped by the strong arm of the law if those in charge have no regard for the health of their fellow men. It will not do in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to plead ignorance of a fact so generally proven—to dispute one which is in such entire accord with reason and experience

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CHEWED CODFISH.—"Would you like to buy some some condensed codfish?"

"What is condensed codfish?"

The man opened a box and showed a preparation which he said was simply ground codfish.

"What put it into your head to grind it in this manner?"

"Well I was in the fish business, barely making enough to keep soul and body together, when a friend came in and chaffed me for not going into some other business. He picked up a codfish and scornfully said: "Now that is a pretty thing to offer a man; its just a mess of strings that nobody can chew." And to chafe me still further, he said in sort of a jocular way, "You ought to hire a boy to chew that fish for your customers." I got an idea from that, and before night I had a grinding machine, and next morning I put out a sign 'Condensed Codfish.' Everybody wondered what that was, and most of them bought some to try. It took like fire, and in less than a month I was clearing $35 a day on that alone and half a dozen instead of one boy to do the chewing for my customers. It is a big business now. I am shipping it all over the country and am about to close arrangements for supplying the English market through a New York house. If that succeeds I can retire in five years with a fortune. My friend is keeping books for me and says he is the inventor of chewed codfish."—*Chicago Herald.*

A gentlemanly farmer from Onion creek, who happened to be in Austin last week, called at the office of a distinguished Austin law firm. Both members of the firm were in, but the granger only knew one of them."

"Come across the street and take a drink," said the farmer.

"As soon as I put on my overcoat."

"You don't need any overcoat. It's warm outdoors."

"Oh, yes I do."

"What for? Puttin' on style, are you?"

"No, it's not that," whispered the lawyer, as soon as they got outside, "but you saw my partner in there, didn't you? Well, if I were to go out and leave that overcoat with him, when I came back it would be in the pawnbroker's office."

THE MODEL PRISON.

George W. Cable's striking essay on "The Convict Lease System in the Southern States," is printed in the February *Century.* He introduces his powerful array of facts with the following clever statement of what a prison ought to be: "Here and there in the United States a penal institution may be found that fairly earns the pride with which it is pointed out by the surrounding community. In the whole country there may be four or five such. The visitor to them admires the fitness of their architecture.

"'Yes,' the warden replies; "this is not a house of pleasure, and so we have not made it pretty. It is not an abode of crime, and so we have not made it ugly. It is not a place where men seek justice, and therefore we have not made it grandiose and majestic. But it is the house of chastisement, of chastening punishment,—and so we made it solemn, severe and calm.'

"The visitor praises the grave and silent decency of all the internal appointments.

"'Yes,' responds the warden; the peace and dignity of the State are here asserting themselves over the person of the prisoner who has violated them; there is no more room here for merriment or confusion than for strife.'

"The visitor extols the perfection of the sanitary arrangements.

"'Yes,' says the warden; 'when the criminal was free and his life at his own disposal, he took no such care of it as this. He probably lived a sort of daily suicide. If he shortened his days, the State was, presumably, not to blame. But if we by malice or neglect shorten his days here, where he is our captive, we bring upon the State both blame and shame. For his life is in our custody, just as the clothing is with which he came here; the State, through its courts, has distinctly declined to tamper with it, and holds it subject to be returned to his own keeping, at the expiration of his confinement, in as good order as that in which it was received, the inevitable wear and tear of time alone excepted. Can a State maintain its peace and dignity as it should, that commits breaches of trust inside its very prisons?"

"The visitor remarks that a wise benevolence is necessary even toward bad men.

"'But,' says the other, it is not merely benevolence to bad men that it puts in these elaborate sanitary appliances; it is the necessity of upholding the integrity and honor of the State.'

"The visitor shows his surprise at the absence of all the traditional appliances for correction of the reformatory. 'Yet be certain,' is the rejoiner, a discipline, sure, prompt, and effectual meets every infraction of rules. How else could we have this perfection of order? But it is discipline whose punishments are free from brutalizing tendencies, increasing dispassionately as the culprit's passions increase, and relenting only when he has repented.'

"The visitor is impressed with the educative value of the labor performed by the inmates.

"'Yes,' says the warden; 'send a man out from here with knowledge of a trade, and may be he will come back, but the chances are he will not. Send him away without a trade, and maybe he will not come back, but the chances are he will. So, for society's sake,—in the community's interest and for its safety,—these men are taught certain trades that they cannot turn out bad on that account. We do not teach burglars locksmithing.'

"Yet the visitor takes a momentary alarm.

"'You put the housebreaker and the robber, the sneak-thief and the pick-pocket into open competition with honest men in the community around them'

"'Exactly,' responds the other; trying to live without competing in the fields of productive labor is just the essence of the crimes for which they were sent here. We make a short end of that.'

"The visitor looks with pleased interest at the statistical records of the clerk's office.

"'We could not call our duty done without these,' is the warden's response. 'These are the keys to the study of the cause and prevention of crime. By these we weigh our own results By these we uncover not only the convict and his crime, but society's and the State's own sins of omission and commission, whose fruits are these crimes and these criminals.

"'After all,' at length the visitor says, 'tell me one thing more. Here where a prisoner is safe from fire and plague and oppression and temptation and evil companionship, and is taught thrift and skill, and has only to submit to justice and obey right rules, where is his punishment? How is this punishment at all?'

"And the warden made answer with question for question: 'Had you a deformed foot, and an old iron mold were made to close around it and press it into symmetrical shape and hold it so, would you ask where is the agony? The punishment here is of a deformed nature forced into superficial symmetry. It is the punishment that captivity is to unrestraint; that subordination and enforced self-control are to ungoverned passion and inordinate vanity and pride; that routine is to the love of idle adventure; that decorum is to the love of orgies; that temperance is to the love of drink; that loneliness is to the social and domestic impulses; that solitude and self-communion are to remorse. It is all the losses and restraint of banishment, without one of its liberties. Nothing tempers it but the repentance and reform which it induces, and these temper it just in degree as they are genuine and thorough.'

"'And your actual results?' asks the visitor.

"'Of those who come here for their first offence, a majority return to honest life.'"

Mrs. Langtry is not now regarded as beautiful, a New York correspondent says, although she is in a better physical condition than before. She has the same lily-like complexion, the same fine eyes and sensitive nose, the same pretty teeth and nice brown hair, and withal more flesh on her bones. But she has changed her style of coiffure. She used to wear it low at the nape of her neck and "in a towsly bang over her forehead." The Langtry bang is gone now; instead thereof she obeys fashion and winds it around the top of her head—a classic style, but unbecoming. She is now plain; the distinction which the maidenly arrangement of her hair gave her is lost. Hers is not the first example of beauty succumbing to fashion.

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Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.

WESTERN RAMBLINGS.

LOS ANGELOS, CAL., Jan. 11, 1884.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Southern California, owing to its climatic position, being midway between the temperate and tropical, is known as Semi-Tropic California. It has about 280 miles of sea coast, with an average of 40 miles in width. This city is the commercial centre of southern California. It would be difficult to find another region of country on the globe whose natural resources are so varied and the advantages so great. It is this that has given such a wonderful prosperity to the country. There are three thing that soon attract the attention of new comers. They are the mild salubrious climate, the wonderful productions of the soil and the beauty of the scenery. In speaking of its first, we notice from the signal service record, that the average temperature of winter for six years was 52 degrees, for summer, 67 degrees. The average difference between winter and summer is but 15 degrees. The temperature seldom gets to the freezing point in winter or to 100 in summer. The cool sea breeze in summer gives an evenness to the temperature. There is really neither winter nor summer here, but year in and year out is one continual season similar to the Indian summer of the eastern States. Spring, summer and winter are so much alike—blending so gradually and imperceptibly into each other that one can hardly realize what season of the year it is without a resort to memory. We have heard many new comers give expression to their astonishment in tones rather ludicrous. Flowers bloom in profusion all the year, and as an evidence that but little cold weather is experienced, we see sub-tropical plants growing out doors in the yards and hedges, such as heliotropes, fuchsias, floripondias, geraniums and French roses that bud and bloom all through the year. We have seen hedges of geraniums six to eight feet high, and roses climbing around second story windows. Tomatoes bear all the year, and for two and three years on the same vines. Castor beans continue to grow and bloom from year to year until the stocks get to be as much as six inches in diameter. Sorghum continues to grow from the same stock for years. Ripe strawberries are gathered every month in the year. All kinds of garden vegetables grow all the year, and are sold fresh from the gardens every day. "Spring chickens" are a misname here, for they are raised all the year around, and to distinguish the young fowls from the old in the market, they are called "friars."

The lawns, fields and bluffs are the greenest in the winter months, and more hay is fed in the summer, when the earth is dry and parched, than in winter Thousands of invalids come here expecting benefit from the mild climate. Many are benefitted, but numbers come here to die—or such is the result. Not long since a new comer had noticed three funeral processions passing through the streets in one day; in astonishment he said: "My God! what does all this mean? I came here for my health." Said a bystander, "it means the eastern people live as long as they can East, then come here to die." A change of climate may do much for invalids, but it can't restore the dead to life—especially when the vitality of life has been almost entirely destroyed by drug medication or wrong living.

As to the fertility of the soil it is remarkable, especially when brought under a state of cultivation by irrigation. In certain localities the land is especially adapted to alfalfa, and it is cut six to seven times during the year, producing one to two tons per acre each cutting: the hay sells readily for $10 to $13 per ton loose. On those same lands barley is sowed, mostly for hay. Pumpkins and squashes are raised so plentifully that they are, with many, the principal feed for cattle and hogs. Irish and sweet potatoes are a staple crop with those who engage in farming, and they grow to wonderful size. There is a sweet potato now on exhibition at the *Times* office, in this city, that weighs 34½ pounds; we have seen it, and handled it, otherwise we could not have believed such a monster potato existed. Vegetables of every description grow readily, and produce prodigious crops. The upland, called mesa, is the land usually sown to wheat. The level and low lands usually are put into vineyards, orchards and groves, and when properly cared for, soon become valuable. The larger tracts of land are being subdivided into five, ten and twenty acre lots, and sold to settlers for fruit raising purposes; in this way the country is settling up very thickly. Those lands within five miles of the city sell, unimproved, for $100 to $300 per acre; when improved and set in trees or vines, and have five to six years cultivation, with good dwelling and nice surroundings, they will sell at from $800 to $1,000 per acre; especially is this so for five to ten acre lots. The income from a vineyard, after being set three years, is frequently $100 per acre net, and from an orange, lemon, and fruit farm, after five years growth, $300 to $500 per acre. One man can do all the necessary work to take care of ten acres in fruit. It is to cultivate the trees every year two to four times, and to irrigate them more or less. It has been said that a new beginner here can fix up a neat, pleasant home and get in a fair way to do well in five years, as readily as he could in ten in the western States, where the climate is cold in winter.

Evergreen trees grow here all the year, so that one can soon have a home with pleasant surroundings, and this brings us to speak of the scenery. The range of rugged mountains to the north, or northeast, with their peaks covered with snow, and the blue ocean and magnificent sunsets to the south and southwest, is a fitting margin to the intervening picture. Upon a high eminence in the city we get a view of the surrounding country. A circle of three miles in each direction from the court house will almost take the city limits—not all built up yet, but within that radius are 25,000 inhabitants. The sight is a lovely one. Many fine, palatial residences, with surroundings lovely as an idea, and thousands of acres stretching far away, thickly studded with the orange, lemon, lime, olive, palm, cedar and cypress, with numerous semi-tropical plants, flowers and vines, make the scene one of real beauty, scarcely to be met with any where else Among many private residences that we have visited, that of Mrs. Longstreet is the finest in the city. The driveway to the house is lined on each side by broad leaf palm trees. Surrounding the fine building is a lawn, and walks lined with century plants, flowers and tropical plants of every kind imaginable, rockeries and fountains here and there add greatly to the scene. To one side of the premises is a fine orange grove, also olive and various other tropical trees, bananas, etc. Large orchards of the English walnut, almonds, and other nut-bearing trees are quite common, and we are told that a nut orchard is more profitable than an orange orchard, but it takes a longer time to get them to be productive. The encroachments of the city is cutting up many fine orchards into building lots, while the setting out of orchards is extending rapidly miles away from the city limits. A part of the city is built upon the bluffs, from whence a grand view of the surrounding country can be had. The city is watered by two companies, putting the water to all parts where needed, and is well lighted by electric lights.

The transfers of real estate within the city and county for the last two years foots up about $20,000,000. J. S. F.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Mr. S. R. Cauestrini has found that butterflies may use their wings eighteen days after being beheaded, crickets may leap on their thirteenth day after their heads have been cut off, and signs of life may still be given by the body of the preying mantilla on the fourteenth day after decapitation. This experimenter has made still more striking observations which tend to prove that the head in insects has much less to do with guiding the motions of the body than the head in mammals.

Twenty comets which have been studied with the spectroscope have appeared to be essentially alike in chemical composition, while each comet is continually varying in temperature, density and the amount of vapor emitted by its nucleus. Huggins states that the substance of these bodies undoubtedly contains carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, and probably oxygen. Meteorites are evidently of the same nature as comets, and, while consisting chiefly of iron and other solids, can often be made to give up several times their volumes of gases. The idea that the light of comets and the phenomena of their tails are produced by electricity is thought to be gaining favor among students of these subjects.

Electrical science has furnished a novelty for ladies in the form of a series of luminous jewels which has been produced by Mons. Gaston Trouve of Paris. These ornaments consist of glass colored and cut to imitate rubies, diamonds, etc, and each mounted in an envelope containing a tiny incandescent lamp, which is fed from a small battery carried about the person. The light gives the glass through which it shines the brilliant appearance of the stone imitated.

The most accurate calculation yet made of the period of the great comet of 1882 is that of Fabritius, who makes it 823 years.

From a report on American precious stones, by Geo. F. Kunz, it appears that some eighty-eight different minerals occur in the United States which have been used as gems, and twelve of these are found only in the United States. Systematic mining for gems is carried on at only two places in this country, viz., at Paris, Maine, famed for its tourmalines, of which probably more than $50,000 worth have been obtained; and at Stony Point, N. C., which has thus far yielded some $7,500 worth of tourmaline and hiddenite. In other cases where gems are found they are either met with accidentally, or occur in connection with othes minerals that are being mined, or in small veins which are only occasionally to be discovered.

A Bombay physician, W. G. Balfour, recently pointed out that the use of certain kinds of fish in some seasons of the year seemed to play a part in the production of cholera. He has since discovered in the blood of one of these fish bacterial organisms resembling those found by Dr. Koch in the intestines of cholera patients in Egypt.

Mons. Cartailhac has given the French Academy of Science a description of some old flint mines near Mur-de-Barrez, Aveyron, which yield evidence of working by miners of the stone age. This is mentioned as the first discovery of prehistoric mines in France.

The experiments of Herr J. Wortmann show that the stems of growing plants may become bent from their original shape by the inuflence of heat applied at one side, the inclination being somewhat towards the source of the heat, and sometimes away from it.

Renewed investigation of the claims made for salicylic acid as a harmless food-preserver has led a French commission to declare its general and frequent use to be unsafe.

The discovery of a white sparrow at Passingham has brought to notice the occurrence of white birds in other parts of Great Britain. Mr. Rowland Ward, a member of the London Zoological Society, mentions that a pair of pure white house-martens have been in his possession for a considerable time, and asserts that albino plumage is less rare among common birds than is generally supposed.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, states that the camel will cross the deserts with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work for seven or eight days without water; and if grazing on green foliage without labor will drink only once a fortnight.

According to Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, the average diameter of violent storms in the United States is 1587 miles, and on the Atlantic Ocean 2022 miles. Severe storms in the interior of Europe have nearly the same geographical extent as those which occur on the Atlantic.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, an English medical authority, considers bicycling not only a great pleasure but a great restorative.

From the Century.

VALENTINE TO A MAN OF WORTH.

BY EDWARD A. CHURCH.

Fair Sir! to you my maiden intuitions—
Shy but sincere—ingenuously incline,
And if I find you answer the conditions,
I'll take your bid and be your Valentine.

I know your worth—that is, your general merit;
But, when your mourned and wealthy father died,
Pray tell a simple girl, did you inherit
His virtues only—or—a bit beside?

Yes, I admire your lofty reputation,
Dear to my artless spirit as my own;
But tell me this—to still my trepidation—
Are you an owner in Bell Telephone?

Your learning, too, has bound my heart in fetters—
For you are wise, if street report be true,
I, too, a childish fancy have for letters—
I hope you're solid on "C., B., & Q."

Your table presence—"dignified and stately"—
With inexperienced ardor I adore,
But those Villard stocks! Have you tried 'em lately?
And were you long or short on that Lake Shore?

So, gentle Sir, if you aright but read me,
And will with all your Bonds and Stocks be mine,
Then into Mutual Union you shall lead me,
And I will be—
Your booming VALENTINE

A PHENOMENAL MAINE GIRL.—The antagonist of modern advanced education, if there be any, should have heard a little lecture that a gentleman gave on the street Wednesday morning. The question had arisen as to the tendency of modern education to create a disgust for manual labor. The gentleman told an anecdote. A young lady, who is very well known in Lewiston and Auburn, and who has had a liberal education in America, a course of study in the German schools, and who has since taught in some of the leading schools of this State and others, came home to her father's farm this summer. The hours hung rather heavily. "Father, your office needs shingling," says she one day. The next day the shingles were on the spot, and the young lady proposed to have some fun and combine it in a legitimate way with solid work. She built the stagings geometrically, ran the lines after Euclid, and shingled the office as neatly and expeditiously as the village professor of shingling himself could have done. She pulled down the staging and erected it again over the ell to the house, and, in spite of parental injunction, shingled the ell and a sloping shed attached. She practiced music for pleasure in the meantime, however, and read German for a pastime. "Nothing," added the gentleman, "would be further from her own inclination than notoriety."—*Lewiston (Me) Journal.*

A REMINDER OF BY GONE DAYS.—A strange reminder of the ante bellum days was witnessed a short time ago in the busy streets of the peaceful city of Staunton, in the valley of Virginia. A sturdy mountaineer from Pocahontas county, W. Va., had made his way from his secluded fastness in an out lying district across the Cheat and Allegheny Mountains, 150 miles to the nearest centre of civilization, to make sale of some stock, the fluctuations in whose value once sent a throb through the commercial world. In his high and isolated eyrie, enjoying the independent freedom and simplicity of rural life, he had not heard of "war's alarms," and none of the confusion incident to secession had disturbed the peaceful rounds of his life. He had tended his flocks, cultivated the soil and prospered until the surplus was beyond his consumption. Reckoned among the wealth that could be disposed of as no longer necessary for his needs were two finely built colored men, and it was more particularly to sell these that he had gotten the consent of his mind to make the perilous journey to the nearest point within the pale of civilization.

Arriving in Staunton, he asked for a slave dealer, and tried in vain to sell his slaves. He could not be convinced that there had been a great war, and at last he left in disgust. When last seen he and his dusky property were on their way back home to enjoy a life free from the vices of an unreal civilization.—*Baltimore American.*

"An old senator" is reported by the Philadelphia *Record* to have told this story to the famous "Old Bullion" Benton: He was making a speech in the senate about the future of the then newly acquired territory in the southwest, and said he remembered reading some almost prophetic passages in a book by an old Spanish writer. He had not seen the book since his boyhood, but it was doubtless in the library: he would send for it and read the passages. This he did, and began reading the Spanish fluently. Presently, "Pardon me," he said; some of you may not be conversant with Spanish. I will translate:" and he went on translating page after page without hesitation. "Gets it off well, doesn't he?" whispered another gentleman to the "old senator;" I called his attention to the book last night, and translated it for him. He had never heard of it before.

After experimenting for many years, Dr. C. Holland has produced a locomotive engine that emits no smoke. It has been successfully running on the Eastern Railroad, between Boston and Portland, for three weeks. Its tender has a water tank somewhat larger than the usual size, and within this is a tank holding nine hundred gallons of crude naphtha. This and the water from the outer tank are forced by a donkey pump through small valves into four retorts under the boiler, and are there decomposed, the oxygen of the steam uniting with the carbon of the oil at the great heat, and leaving the hydrogen free. The fire can attain its highest degree of heat in ten minutes from the time it is lighted. The estimated cost of running the engine is about six cents a mile—a saving of about forty-five per cent. on the cost of coal. The oil is entirely consumed, and there is no escape of smoke and cinder.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, 1884.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—St. Louis has started a fund for the relief of New York in regard to the Bartholdi statue.

—Hon William B. Allison (Rep.) was yesterday re-elected United States Senator from Iowa.

—The only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson has been given a pension of $2,500 a year.

—The President is in New York this week. Receptions at the White House will begin on his return.

—The trial of James Nutt has ended in his acquittal, and the slayer of the infamous Dukes is at liberty.

—Minister Lowell is arranging a series of evening receptions to Americans at his house in Lowndes Square, to continue from March to November.

—The Mayor of Trenton has vetoed the ordinance giving the Trenton Electric Light and Power Company the right to erect wires and poles in the city.

—E. Harper Jeffries, who has just been elected City Controller of Philadelphia, died Monday morning of pleuro-pneumonia, having occupied his office but six days. He was born in 1829 and has held several public offices.

—If there is to be an issue during the National Campaign it will be the tariff issue. The Republican party will favor a tariff for protection to American industries and the Democratic party will re affirm the old democratic dogma of a tariff for revenue only. There is no doubt about the way Pennsylvanians will vote.

—Matthew Arnold said to a Chicago reporter on Saturday "I find one thing in America which impresses me. It is the tendency of the people to flock to the cities and to seek an education that will fit them for clerical rather than manual labor. This is bad and is to be regretted, as the demands of the country are more for manual labor than for such duties as the people generally are anxious to prepare themselves for. It is a great mistake that the tendency of the young people especially is for city life."

—The largest school in the world is said to be the Jews' Free School, in Spitalfields, London. It has a daily attendance of over 2,000 pupils. The institution is also a training college, and nearly every teacher in the school has been trained within its walls. Besides the ordinary branches, the Jewish child has not only to learn Scripture history and the elements of religion and morality, but has also to be taught to read Hebrew fluently, and to translate some portions, at least, of his prayer book and of the Hebrew Scriptures.

—California newspapers, summing up the statistics of the Golden State's progress in the thirty-six years since Sutter electrified the world with his discovery, say that the State's agricultural product has risen until it has thrown the auriferous metal into the shade, being now about $100,000,000 a year. The fruit product alone almost equals that of the mines, and now that a court has decided against hydraulic mining, it may be prophesied that wine making and silk culture will ere long be more important industries than gold seeking.

—The Republican Standing Committee met at Doylestown last Thursday. Samuel F. Gwinner, Henry A. Lloyd, J. Paul Knight, Alfred Paschall, B. F. Gilkeson, Alfred Fackenthall were appointed as a Conference Committee to meet the Montgomery county committee for the purpose of perfecting arrangements which will lead to proper joint action and representation of the Congressional District at the National Convention. An Executive Committee of five was also provided for to assist the chairman, Samuel F. Gwinner, in the active prosecution of the campaign

—Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, in his inaugural address says the tax laws of the State demand immediate reform, and that all property should bear its equal share of the burthens. He suggests an amendment to the Constitution, which will make it impossible for the Legislature to make contracts with corporations exempting their property from taxation, opposes the levy of any direct State tax, and favors an increase of the taxation on railroad and other corporation, the imposition of license fees on foreign corporations doing business in the State, and the imposition of the collateral inheritance tax. He is opposed to any legislation that will render necessary a State tax tax upon the property of individuals.

—Much vague gossip is current in Philadelphia concerning the possible appointment at an early day of successors to the Postmaster Hindekoper and United States District-Attorney Valentine. David H. Lane is spoken of for the former place, and Silas W. Pettit for the latter. Both are said to be backed by Senator Cameron and Colonel M. S. Quay. Mr. Cameron being in Europe it is impossible to verify his rumored connection with these candidacies. A number of people, however, claim to know that Colonel Quay favors Mr. Pettit's appointment, and they say a letter has been written to promote the cause. There is a large array of testimonials in behalf of Mr. Valentine, it is said, and his friends profess to be confident that he will be reappointed.

NEW STATE LAWS.

Appended will be found a summary of the most important enactments made by the last Legislature which directly affect the people:

An act granting a gratuity of $40 and an annuity of $120 to those soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows, who have not before received pensions.

An act to prohibit cities, boroughs and municipalities from levying any license or mercantile tax upon persons taking orders for goods by sample, or individuals or companies who pay a license or mercantile tax at their place of business.

An act fixing the standard weight of a bushel of potatoes at 60 pounds.

An act prohibiting the killing of any web-footed wild fowl except on Wednesdays and Fridays between September 1 and January 1. Penalty for violation $25.

An act giving power to the courts of quarter sessions, with the concurrence of the grand jury, to change the limits of any incorporated borough in the Commonwealth.

An act to provide free evening schools for children above six years of age.

An act empowering borough authorities to lay footwalks along the sides of turnpike roads that may be be within the borough limits, and to assess the cost of paving, curbing and guttering the same on the owners of the adjoining property.

An act requiring imitation butter and cheese to be marked "oleomargarine butter," or "imitation cheese."

An act providing that owners of all three story hotels, seminaries, colleges, academies, hospitals, asylums, storehouses, factories, manufacturies, or workshops, and tenement houses, and the directors of schools, to have affixed to each of six windows on the third floor a chain, ten feet in length, attached to which shall be a rope of sufficient length to reach to the ground.

An act providing that where county lines divide a tract of unseated land the said land shall be assessed in the county in which the mansion house is situated.

An act providing that at the next election for borough councilmen two shall be elected to serve one year, two for two years and two for three years. Also, providing that councils shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in their own bodies.

An act to permit the killing of English sparrows at any season of the year.

An act providing a penalty of not more than $200 and imprisionment not exceeding three months, for persons selling by false beams, scales, weights and measures.

An act providing that manufacturers or venders of nostrums and patent medicines shall pay a mercantile license

An act providing that illegitimate children born of the same mother shall be capable of inheriting from each other.

An act prohibiting the sale or advertising of lottey tickets or policies.

An act providing that any person who shall furnish a voter with an election ticket falsely representing to him that it contains certain names thereon, shall pay a fine not exceeding $100 or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

An act to prevent political parties from assessing contributions upon public officials for political purposes.

An act empowering the court of quarter sessions to change the dividing lines between adjoining boroughs where said lines separate the property of the same owner into two or more parts.

An act authorizing county commissioners to discharge prisoners from jail without proceeding under the insolvent law.

An act to prohibit the receiving or detaining of children in the almshouses.

An act requiring the assessors at the next triennial assessment to assess and return timber lands separate from cleared lands.

An act providing that the wages of servant girls, washerwomen, clerks, mechanics, miners, laborers and others shall be preferred and first paid out of the proceeds of sale of the property of insolvent debtors.

An act providing that the term of office of every borough officer hereafter elected shall expire on the first Monday of March, and that borough auditors shall perform their work on the second Monday of March, except as to the accounts of school treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

The Philadelphia Republican City Convention yesterday renominated John Hunter for Receiver of Taxes. He is the present incumbent; and only two weeks ago was defeated for the nomination by George G. Pierie, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange. The latter withdrew, however, at the solicitation of leading business men in the interest of party harmony.

The three Democratic conventions to nominate candidates for Mayor, Receiver of Taxes and City Solicitor meet to-day. The result has been so clearly foreshadowed that the prospect of placing the candidates formally before the people creates very little interest and no excitement. There will be very little for the convention to do. Samuel S. King, the present Mayor, will be renominated.

—Monsignor Corcoran, chatting with a Philadelphia *Times* reporter, said that the guesses in America as to Archbishop Wood's successor amused the congregation of the Propaganda in Rome, and that although the choice cannot be known until the Pope publishes it, yet it is safe to say that the Sacred Congregation will be guided by the counsels of the American Archbishops, who know the necessities of the case. Indications, however, point to Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says:—The Great Reduction Sale of John Wanamaker now in successful operation, is, no doubt, the largest sale of the kind ever held in Philadelphia, judged either by the bulk of the sales, the throngs of buyers at this dull season, or the attention it excites in the community.

—Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated painter, who has been quite ill has recovered her health.

THE JUST PRIDE OF THE ASTORS.

The Astors of New York on Tuesday evening celebrated the centennial anniversary of the advent of John Jacob Astor to the New World, by a most imposing social ceremony. The grandest private ball ever given in America was enjoyed at the palatial home of Mrs. William Astor, and even the late bewildering social exhibition of the Vanderbilts was eclipsed by the greater display of wealth and ancestral homage in the Astor circle. Leaving out of the record the ostentatious publicity given to the extravagant gold and silver service and other obtrusive signs of wealth at the expense of refinement, the Astors had good cause for their notable celebration. They are the one family of exceptionally large fortune in this country that has multiplied wealth for three generations by purely legitimate and honest effort. The stain of the gambling speculator does not attach to a dollar of their colossal fortune, and there are many conspicuous monuments of their generous usefulness which will endure through many succeeding generations of the Astors.

And the history of the Astors of America is one to which every honest descendant can point with unmixed pride, and it is the most marked illustration of the possibilities equally open to all, of every condition and clime, under our free institutions. One hundred years ago John Jacob Astor left the home of his father, near Heidelberg, and the farm and butcher stalls to which he had been reared, to settle in New York, then the second city of America with a population of thirty thousand. A brother had preceded him and established himself as a prosperous butcher, and he greatly aided the younger brother in laying the foundation of the largest fortune enjoyed by any resident of that city in his day. He began his career as a dealer in furs by packing his stores for Indian commerce on his back, and traveled the wilderness on foot from post to post, in trading with his dusky patrons. He married early and his wife was a faithful helpmate in his work. She was a shopkeeper in the absence of her husband, and prepared the felts for market before the old-time log fire, that reappeared in the gorgeous drawing rooms to grace the ball last night. Before the industrious pair had reached the noon-tide of life, they possessed a quarter million of dollars, then a large fortune, and they had faith in New York, faith in the country, faith in industry. They discarded the speculation that impoverishes one to make another rich, and invested in city lands. The rest is known to all, the lands doubled or quadrupled every year or two, the succeeding generations of Astors followed the wise land-marks of their fathers, and New York lands and and buildings have made the Astor fortune the largest ever attained in the United States by honest investment.

But the highest pride of the Astors is not alone in the largest honestly acquired fortune ever achieved in the land. They have not been obtrusive in jostling the shoddy pretenders for social position. They respected themselves and thereby command the respect of all, and they have been generous in diffusing intelligence by founding libraries; in bettering mankind by aiding schools and churches, in practical humanity by gifts to asylums and homes for the unfortunate, and their memory is kept green by the grateful tributes of the sorrowing when they pass away. The Astors have just pride in their history, as they present three generations of millionaires with the lustre of riches undimmed by the modern methods of modern fortune.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE NEW POSTAL NOTES.

The demand for these notes is greater than was anticipated, and the number used during the first year after their introduction will exceed the estimate by one million. The greatest sale of the notes is in the small towns, from which they are sent to the large cities. During the second week in December more than 20,000 were paid at the New York City Post Office.

The officials who were interested in the issue of money orders feared that the postal notes would largely supercede the money orders and therefore were not favorable to them. But reports from ten principal offices show that the decrease in money orders is only twelve to fourteen per cent. Before the use of postal notes began postage stamps were largely used in making small remittances by mail, but the notes are now generally used in this way instead of stamps. No case of alteration or counterfeiting has come to the knowledge of the department and only half a dozen cases of loss and reissue have occurred during the first three months of their circulation. The life of a postal note—that is, the period elapsing between the date of its issue and its presentation for payment—averages about eleven days. The life of the English postal note is six days. The difference is accounted for by the difference in size of the two countries.

The color of the paper, yellow, which has given the notes the name of "mustard plaster," is not satisfactory and paper of a different color will be used in the next issue which will greatly improve the appearance of the notes. The notes are printed by a New York bank note company, which can do the work more cheaply than it can be done at the government establishment, on account of having the exclusive use of a patent cylinder plate printing press which makes ten thousand impressions per day, or as many as could be made by fifteen hand presses, and is kept busy on the postal notes. Nine of these power presses have been sold to foreign governments within the past three months.

—Lieutenant John U. Rhodes of the United States revenue cutter Dexter, the brave officer who twice imperrilled his life by swimming from a lifeboat to the wreck of the City of Columbus, is a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed to the revenue marine service. He holds the rank of second lieutenant, to which he was appointed a few months ago. He is 30 years old and a widower.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK—97 LIVES LOST.

The steamship City of Columbus, which sailed from Boston for Savannah, on Thursday afternoon, went ashore on Gay Head, on Friday morning at a quarter before four o'clock and was wrecked, and 97 lives lost. There were 126 on board and but 29 were saved. Eugene McGarry, one of the saved steerage passengers, gives the following graphic account of the experiences of the survivors who took the rigging, and what they saw. He said: "I went on deck as soon as I was able after the vessel struck, and made up my mind to stay forward. The waves came tumbling over the deck, sweeping away one person after another, and when one of the boats was almost ready to launch it was turned over, and a number of women sank from sight. They were the only ones I saw come out of the cabin. Some were held back by their husbands, who thought it was death to go above, and were drowned in the cabin. For a while I stayed on the forward deck, near the pilot-house, which seemed to be the safest place, but after some time had passed all who had gathered there found they must climb aloft. Some of us went up the mainmast and some the foremast, and crooked our arms and legs through the ropes, and while we sat there we passed words of encouragement to each other. The sea broke over the vessel, and we saw the cabin and pilot-house swept away. One poor fellow clung to the rail and resisted one wave after another. It seemed to me he was there half an hour, making a desperate fight for his life. He could not move to a better place, and was finally lost. At first there may have been thirty men in the rigging, but one after another got discouraged and helpless and dropped into the water. Some of us clapped our hands together to prevent freezing, and kicked our feet against the masts. One man died while sitting among us. When we were seen by the life boat men and the crew of the revenue cutter, and the little boats drew as near as was safe, we had to jump into the sea and swim for our lives. I had taken off my coat and shoes and waited till my brother made the attempt before I tried. He sank, but when I jumped a big billow carried me a long distance, and one of the boatmen caught me with a boat hook, and pulled me near enough for the crew to pull me aboard."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The late Hon. William E. Dodge labored with great diligence for many years to procure the appointment by Congress of a committee to collect the statistics of the liquor traffic in the United States. In this he was annually unsuccessful. This winter when Mr. Speaker Carlisle announced the Standing Committees he named one on the subject, and it is said that he had nullified its usefulness by the manner in which it was constituted. It was said that "the vote authorizing the appointment meant, as Representative Vance, of North Carolina, stated it, that the traffic in alcoholic liquors should be investigated, and the country furnished with information respecting the cost of its maintenance to the country and such other information as would lead to an arrest of some of the evils resulting from intemperance. But the Speaker, in making his selection of members for the committee, chose but three Representatives who voted for the resolution to establish the committee. The others all voted against it. The Speaker has practically annulled the action of the majority by selecting a committee that is decidedly hostile to the project in question, and the temperance element is notified in advance that its petitions will find no favor nor the slightest consideration in the present Congress if Speaker Carlisle and his party can prevent it."

That is very decided language, and we have not sufficient knowledge of the members' views to say whether or not it is just. But we infer that it is, from the fact that the organ of the Brewer's Association is quoted as saying:

"Speaker Carlisle has somewhat corrected the blunder made by the House last Wednesday week in adopting a resolution to appoint a liquor traffic committee, offered by Mr. Reed, of Maine, one of the leaders of the Republicans. Of the nine members of the committee he has appointed, six voted against the resolution."

Such a packing of a committee with opponents of the measure it was designed to promote is a flagrant breach of propriety and of a parliamentary practice. Of course no good will come out of a committee so constituted.

But it is well for the politicians to understand that the alcoholic issue is coming, and they will have to meet it. The pecuniary, material prosperity of this country, not to speak of morals, is as truly involved in the alcoholic traffic as it is in the tariff or bank questions. We might safely affirm that the wealth or poverty of more people is concerned in the temperance question than in any other. Statesmen must consider this fact. It is madness to ignore it, or to oppose inquiry that tends to its intelligent consideration.—*New York Observer.*

—The *N. American* thinks that the refunding of the four per cent. U. S. bonds in a new issue of two per cents. would undoubtedly raise the financial prestige of the old Republic very materially.

—The Grand Jury of Sussex county, N. J., recommends a whipping post for wife beaters.

☞A young girl in Philadelphia who for three years has been a patient suffered with sore throat, has been effectually cured by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Jules Verne has ordered the construction by a firm at Nantes, of a large sailing vessel, in which he intends to make a cruise in the Antarctic Sea to collect materials for future romances.

☞Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

—Miss Ayer, daughter of the late J. C. Ayer, for whom Prince Philippe de Bourbon is said to have broken his heart, is about to marry Commander Frederick Pearson, U. S. N.

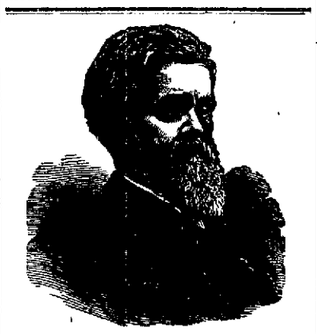
12

THE best cure for diseases of the nerves, brain, and muscles is Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARION, MASS.—Dr. N S Ruggles says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valued tonic for enriching the blood and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. T. Ridley says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good appetizer and merits attention from sufferers."

—Fancy cards are going out of favor with business men as an advertising medium.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from Colleges, Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

Don't go shivering through this cold weather for the want of a good, warm Overcoat, it will not pay.

We have them in all grades, from the plainest—low in price—to the finest.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEWPORTVILLE

MILLS!

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,

Newportville

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,

The Veteran Tobacconist,

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE

FROM 69 TO 57 MILL STREET,

where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market.

"Butler's Gilt Edge" a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended.

"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock.

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco Scotch and Rapee Snuff, Clay, briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Remember the place.

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

A SPECIFIC FOR THE BLOOD, AND A Positive Cure FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO.

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples & Blotches, and is the best Remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured diseases of the Liver and Kidneys when all other remedies have failed.

DO not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else, but if he has not got it, and will not send for it, write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price

.....One to three bottles of Rheumatic Syrup will clear the system of Bile, and cure any case of Inflammatory or Acute Rheumatism, or Neuralgia

.....Three to five bottles will cure Erysipelas in its worst form.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure any case of Salt Rheum.

.....Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

.....From two to four months' use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years' standing.

If you have been a sufferer for years, and have used all the remedies you could hear of, with no avail, do not be discouraged, for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you.

Price, $1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00. Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc,

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FROM A

SMALL CARD

TO A

MAMMOTH

POSTER,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE GAZETTE

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

CORNER RADCLIFFE and WALNUT STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Our Motto

NEAT! QUICK! CHEAP!

Send Along Your Orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREVIOUS TO OUR

Annual Stock Taking

Which occurs in the month of February, we have decided to make a

SWEEPING REDUCTION

in almost the entire line of our

DRY GOODS,

so that our friends and customers may not feel necessitated to go to the city in quest of cheap goods.

Our entire line of

Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats

ARE OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

As they must be cleared out in order to make room for Spring goods.

BLANKETS, of all grades,

follow the same fate.

Nor is this reduction confined to goods of this class, but in looking through

OUR CARPET STOCK

we find a number of patterns we would like to have out of the way before our Spring patterns arrive, which we are now selecting.

Also, just opened, a case of

MERRIMACK SHIRTING CHINTZES,

6¼c. per yard, and a line of

DARK CHINTZES,

Yard wide, at 10c., all new patterns.

These goods are all offered at a price that cannot fail to make them go, so that early buyers will fare the best.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

MILL STREET, - BRISTOL, PA.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

AT

M. A. ABBOTT & CO.'S, 58 Mill treet, Bristol.

Object of the sale to make certain important changes in our business, with a view of further extending and improving it. Goods to the extent in value of $10,000, this amount is now here and ready in our store for examination and to be sold to the people of Bucks county. While with three months of Winter weather still before us we could readily dispose of our immense stock at moderate prices, which have prevailed all along, but we have determined to inaugurate a short and decisive sale.

Heavy Sheeting, been selling at 12½c per yard, now 11½. Lancaster Sheeting, 10–4, been selling at 25c. now 23, Gold Medal Bleached, 5–4, been selling at 16c., now 15c.; Wamsutta Muslin, been selling at 11½c. per yard, a fine line of Bleached and Unbleached at 8 and 10c; Medicated Red Flannel, been selling at 40c., now 38, one been selling at 25c., now 24. D. R. P. Gray Flannel, been selling at 25c., now 23c., all Canton Flannels down 1c. yard. a heavy Shawl, been selling at $1.25, now $1; White Blankets, been selling at $3 50, now $3 pair, one at $2.50, now $2.25; Gray Blankets, been selling at $1.25, now $1.00, one at $1 00, now 80c. pair; Horse Blankets, been selling at $1.50, now $1.25; one at $1.45, now $1.00; one at $1.20, now 80c; 100 dozen Ladies Merino Vests, been selling at 50c., now 40c; 100 dozen gents Merino Undershirts, been selling at 50c., now 40c; about 200 dozen mens' and boys' Blue and Gray Flannel and fine White Shirts at 20 per cent below regular prices; Bed Quilts, been selling at $1.25, now $1 00; ladies and gents Kid and Dog Skin Gloves, at 20 per cent. discount. We have a few patterns of Oil Cloth we will sell at cost to close them out. We have about 100 ladies Felt Skirts, been selling at $1.35, now $1.23. 100 pairs men's best Dull Rubber Boots at $3 30, other stores charge $3.50 and $3.75 for the same, boy's at $2.50 a pair; children's best Rubber Shoes, 35c., misses, 37c., women's 46c. a pair. Now is your chance as they will soon be gone. Men's Congress Gaiters, $1.25. All of our heavy Boots and Shoes will be sold 10 per cent. lower than we have been selling. A heavy Boot, been selling at $2 25, now $2.00, one double soled $2 75, now $2 60, a heavy Kid Shoe, $1 90, now $1.75; boys' heavy grained Shoes, $1.50, now $1.40, a ladies Pebble Shoe, $1.25, a good Shoe for $1 00; Children's Shoes, 50c. to $1.00; Wool Ingrain Carpet, been selling at 43c per yard—we have had a large lot manufactured for us and are now going to sell it at 39c. per yard; Rag Carpet, 23c. per yard.

GROCERIES.

GRANULATED SUGAR 8¼c. You all know that coffees have advanced in price, but we keep it at the old prices. Old Government Java, 30 cents, Laguayra, 23 cents; Maricaibo, 23 cents; Rio, 16 and 20 cents; our Tea at 50 cents cannot be beaten; new Leyhorn Citron, 23 cents per pound. Raisons, 11 cents, Cranberries, 13 cents per quart; Corn Starch, 8¼ cents, Heckers' Buckwheat, 20 cents, a Fine Family Flour, 72 cents per quarter, Matches, 8 cents per dozen boxes, the best brands of Tomatoes, 11 cents per can; Corn, 10 cents, I. X. L. Hams, 16 cents per pound, Chipped Dried Beef, 26 cents per pound, Lard, 12 cents per pound; Rising Sun Stove Polish, 6 cents, Salt, 4 cents per bag; Head Light Oil, 17 cents per gallon; New Orleans Molasses, 75 cents per gallon, Syrup, 55 cents per gallon; Rice, 8 cents; Tobacco, 9 cents per plug, Cattle Powder, 15 cents paper; Gun Powder, 35 cents per pound; Shot, 9 cents pound; Caps, 8 cents per box.

Quick sales and small profits is our motto. We invite you all to walk through our store and examine our goods and prices.

58 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

THE time of year has again arrived when we commence our usual clearing sale of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and this season goods were cheap to commence with, so that now they are (in many instances) lower than for many years. Those who yet need DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, (in their variety), TICKINGS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS. Also, UNDERWEAR for men, women and children, in great variety, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HDK'S, &c., &c., in fact anything needed for a personal or house furnishing outfit in the Dry Goods and Staple Notion line is now ready, as the last reduction for the season. When next in the city call and see

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 and 519 North Second St., above Noble, Philadelphia.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered.

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city; first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.

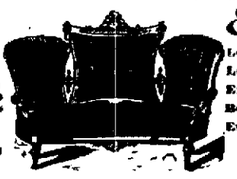
JOHN BROMLEY & SON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

IVINS & BRO.

White Ash Suits $25 to $35
Cottage Suits, $16 to $25.
Walnut Suits, $25.
Walnut Suits, Marble Tops $35 to $200, according to quantity, and low prices guaranteed.



Lounges, $3.50 to $7.
Lounges, Walnut, $7 to $25
Extension Tables, $5 to $30
Bedsteads, $2.50 to $10.
Every grade of goods.

No. 66 N. Second Street, BELOW ARCH, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7:00 and 11.15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4:00, 5 00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., 2:50 and 6:30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12:00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EDGELY—Arrives 11 00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10:00 A. M and 4:00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6:40.

Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8 30 P. M. W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—3.42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 53, 7.22, 7 50, 8 10, 8.23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 56, 1.38, 3 55, 3.21, 4:11, 5.43, 7.06, 7.31, 9.37, 11.20 P M. Sundays—6 10, 9.00 A. M., 12 25 5 24, 6.08, 7.15, 9.27 P. M.

FOR KENSINGTON STATION.—6 53, 7 23, 8.23, 9 46 A. M., 12.56, 3.21, 4 11, 5.43, 7.31 P. M. Sundays—12 25 and 5 24 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—12.01, 6.06, 6.50, 7 32, 8 30, 10 00, 11 15 A. M, 12.01, 2.00, 3.23, 4 30, 5.00, 5.25, 6 00, 6 02, 6.30, 7.15, 8 00, 11 15 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 7 45, 8 30, 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6 00 and 8 00 P. M.

FROM KENSINGTON STATION.—6 55, 7.45, 8.40, 10 10 A. M., 2 10, 3 30, 4 35, 5.15, 6.10 P. M. Sundays.—8.40, 9 00 A. M., 3.15 P. M.

For Trenton.

12 04, 1.05, 7 30, 8 32, 9 16, 11.00, 11.56 A. M., 12.48, 3 01, 4.19, 5 24, 5.36, 6 27, 6.42, 7 09, 7 34, 8 36 P. M. Sundays.—9 16, 9.49 A.M., 2.00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From Trenton.

3.32, 7.58, 6 30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.23, 10.41 A. M., 12 35, 1 20, 2 49, 3 00, 3.3), 5.25, 6.52, 7 10, 9.18, 11 00 P. M. Sundays.—3.32 A. M., 12.01, 5.00, 5.51, 9 18, 11 00 P. M.

For New York.

1 5, 7.30, 9 16 11.56 A. M., 5.36, 6 42, 7 09, 8 36 P. M. Sundays.—1.05, 9 16 A. M., 2.00, 7.09, 8.36 P. M.

From New York.

6 20, 8 30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 5 00, 7 00, 12.00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

—The sleighs were out in full force last night.

—Dr. Elias E. Smith, of Newtown, died on Sunday the 20th, of pneumonia.

—There has been a "let up" on the ordinance against fast driving during the sleighing season.

—A horse and sleigh now furnishes the means of communication across the Delaware between Burlington and Bristol.

—The wicked stand in slippery places to-day, and there is danger of some backsliding among the righteous.

—Only a fool or a crank will lie when it is certain that his lack of truthfulness will be surely and speedily detected.

—There is considerable sickness in Newtown and vicinity. Pneumonia, scarlet fever and typhoid fever are prevalent.

—Rev. H. F. Stillwell, of Doylestown, recently a student at Crozier Seminary, has received a call to the pastorate of the Conshohocken Baptist church.

—Ten shares of the stock of the Bristol Improvement Company were sold at public sale, at the Farmers' National Bank, on Tuesday, for $49 a share.

—James Leslie, an old resident of Bristol, died last Sunday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Wilson Closson, and was buried in the Episcopal grounds on Tuesday.

—A. L. Packer has been appoinetd Coal Inspector, with headquarters at Perth Amboy, by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and will remove with his family from Bristol to that place next week.

—The Rev. Edward P. Shields will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening, and is expected to make known to the congregation his acceptance of the call extended to him to become their pastor.

—At the annual meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, held at Doylestown, on the 15th inst., the following officers were elected: President, W. W. H. Davis; secretary, Howard T. Widdenmer; treasurer, Alfred Paschall.

—Landreth & Sons have published a large and handsome pamphlet of seventy-eight pages, entitled "Landreth's Companion for the Garden and Farm." It contains four colored lithographs and a number of wood cuts, and is enclosed in a cover printed in colors and gold.

—The mission at St. Mark's church closed on Tuesday evening. It was conducted by Rev. Fathe's Shaw, Abbott and McCormack, and there was a crowded attendance at every service during the week, in spite of the unfavorable weather. Father Ward is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts for the spiritual welfare of his parish.

—The selection of Mr. John K. Wildman as President of the Bristol Library, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Knox, was an eminently fitting testimonial of the esteem in which his services are held by those interested in the welfare of that institution. The library is indebted to Mr. Wildman, more perhaps than to any other one man, for its inception, growth and present prosperity.

—Mrs. Joseph Vandegrift, of our neighboring city of Burlington, was the victim Monday evening of a fiendish assault with vitriol. She has been robbed and assaulted before; this time her enemies came near killing her. About 7 o'clock, as she was going to a store for provisions, a heavily muffled man threw a liquid into her face, which she describes as feeling very cold at first, but which immediately began eating into her face, neck and hands, and proved to be oil of vitriol. No clew has been discovered to the ruffian.

—On last Friday afternoon a splendid team of sorrels came flying through the town of Bristol at a 2.50 gait with a merry sleighing party from Gwynedd, and drew up to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Ellwood Doran. The guests were Rev. H. K. Boyer, the Rector of Gwynedd Episcopal church; Mr. Dudley Bellows, of Gwynedd; Miss Jane P. Boyd, of Philadelphia, daughter of Henry M. Boyd, and Miss Annie C. E. Edwords, of Gwynedd, formerly of Philadelphia, all on a visit to Miss Kate Doron. After a delightful reunion they returned home on Saturday afternoon much delighted with their trip.

BRISTOL LIBRARY.

The sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bristol Library was held in the library room on last Thursday evening. The report of the Board of Managers was read and approved. It is as follows:

To the Shareholders:—Since the last annual meeting the affairs of the Library have been conducted without material change from the established methods. Your Board of Managers have endeavored to use judiciously the means at their command, and in every way to meet the requirements of a well-ordered Library.

The former librarian, Mr. Muncey, having resigned, Miss Nellie O. Thomas was elected to fill the vacancy. Since her installation in May the Library has been open daily, (except Sundays and holidays) thereby extending its advantages and facilities to its patrons.

The list of shareholders, which is always variable, shows a diminished number from that of last year. Although 162 shares were then reported, eleven of that number were practically void by forfeiture, leaving 151 actual shares. The number now is 142. To these may be added 14 annual subscription members, making a total of 156 of the two classes of shareholders. Seven new shares have been sold during the year and five shares have been transferred, against seven sales and nine transfers last year. Sixteen shares have become void, either by voluntary relinquishment, or in consequence of removal.

It may be interesting to know that the original number of subscribers to the enterprise was 140; but twelve of those failed to comply with the provisions of the constitution, so that the number of actual members in the beginning was 128. Of this original number only 54 are among the existing shareholders, 74, owing to causes incident to the vicissitudes of life, having disappeared from the list since 1878. Their places have been more than filled by 88 other regular members.

During the past year the Library has been more generously patronized than heretofore, thus assuring us of its increasing popularity and growing usefulness. According to the Librarian's report the total number of books that have been taken out is 4,910, an increase of 1,890 over the previous year. Class A. was selected 551 times, an increase of 214; class B. 315 times, an increase of 5; class C. 2,845 times, an increase of 1,066; class F. 635 times, an increase of 73; class G. 564 times, an increase of 532. The last named class represents the magazines.

Singular as it may seem, the percentage of increase of class A. over class C. is 1.37. The above figures do not show the relative number of readers of the different classes, nor the number of pages their diligence mastered. The works of the higher classes are usually of greater magnitude and more voluminous than the others, and necessarily require a longer time for their perusal. The number of shares used during the past year, including the subscriptions, was 146; during the year previous it was 141. The average number of books taken out on each share in 1881 was 23; in 1882, it was 22; last year it was 33, which indicates a material increase of each share's active use.

The Library now contains 1,794 works in 2,183 volumes, an increase of 568 works and 795 volumes over last year. The entire cost of all the books was $1,414.51, or 65 cents per volume. Class E. is not included in the above enumeration, which represents that interesting field of literature known as "Patent Office Reports."

The applications on the Request Book in the past year number 232, of which 115 were ordered. The year before the requests numbered 133, and the year previous to that 88.

The Treasurer's report shows that the amount of money received during the year, as voluntary contributions, was $247.50, which has been of essential service to the managers in their work of augmenting the value and scope of the Library. The important aid thus rendered by its numerous friends, who desire to promote its welfare and to extend its capacity for usefulness, and for giving enjoyment, is recognized as a substantial help worthy of the fullest appreciation.

We have the gratifying assurance, according to the Librarian's report to the Managers, that "no books have been lost or seriously abused; that everything in connection with the Library seems to be working smoothly; that she has heard of no complaints, and has had no difficulties in any way." This is pleasing evidence in favor of the good nature and amiability of all concerned.

It is safe to assert that the Library has passed beyond the stage of experiment, and all its conditions are a prophecy of its permanence. Although its membership has shown a noteworthy variation from time to time, it is cheering to observe that its standard has been steadily maintained. A striking proof in favor of its vitality is the constant increase in the use of the books, which is the principal feature of all libraries, and a leading proof of its flourishing condition. With favoring circumstances in the future, equal to those of the past, its growth and usefulness will happily expand, and more and more it will prove its beneficence as a source of instruction and enjoyment, of individual advantage and social welfare.

J. K. WILDMAN,
On behalf of the Board of Managers.

An election of a Board of Managers was then held, and resulted in the choice of the following named persons: John K. Wildman, A. Weir Gilkeson, Samuel Swain, B. F. Gilkeson, Joshua Peirce, Charles E. Scott, Charles E. Scheide, J. Frank Rogers, Rev. J. W. Lee, Dr. G. W. Adams and Harold Peirce. At a meeting of the new board, held immediately after the shareholders' meeting adjourned, John K. Wildman was elected President, Dr. G. W. Adams Treasurer, and Harold Peirce Secretary.

—The joint committees of the Republican County Committees of Bucks and Montgomery counties, forming the Seventh Congressional District, will meet at the Girard House, Philadelphia, January 30th, to decide as to the manner of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office last evening:—Mrs. Lizzie Cronan, Fannie Dugan, Wm. Griffie, John B. Gorman, John P. Hughes, Matthew Loughlin, W. H. Morris, Wm. Maris, Julia Purnell, Anna B. Hart (care of E. M. Phillips), Hugh Solovan, M. E. Wilson, Peter Waller and Mary J. Wrench. Postals—James Murray and Daniel McGee.

—Mrs. Lillie Langtry has bought the petite mansion at No. 120 West 13th street, New York, and will make her permanent residence there subject to occasional trips to London. She seldom sees Freddy now-a-days. He lounges and laments at the clubs.

HIGH LICENSE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Good temperance men are sometimes heard to talk favorably of high license as a means of promoting temperance.

They say if we cannot get prohibition, let us encourage the effort to secure high license, for by it the number of low saloons will be diminished, and the temperance cause will be promoted; in other words, "a half loaf is better than no bread."

Now this is plausible, and may be true where no moral principle is involved, but as it relates to the matter of licensing for the sale of intoxicating beverages, it is a manifold falacy.

Why do our legislators enact license laws at all, if not that intoxicating liquors is a dangerous beverage, and does incalculable harm in the community, and, therefore, they mean to restrain its sale?

The simple truth in regard to the whole license system is, that it is a fraud and an iniquity.

This high license movement is not a new thing. George W. Bans, the most able advocate the temperance cause now has, has said: "High license has been tried, and so has every other license plan the best legislative brains for centuries could conceive, and all have failed to solve the problem of regulation. We have had high tax and low tax, but all the time nothing but sin tax, and no matter how high the tax, we have had more sin than tax."

Let every honest voter who means to do all he can to put down intemperance, not vote the regulation of the traffic, but for its entire prohibition. P.

—Queen Victoria is now able to take short walks, but she cannot stand upon her feet longer than a few minutes at a time.

—A son of the Mormon bishop Lee was hung for murder on Saturday, and was the first white man hung legally in Wyoming Territory.

—"Peace if possible, justice at any rate," is what Wendell Phillips is most fond of prefixing to his signature for autograph collectors.

—Robert Harris, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, has been elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to succeed Mr. Villard.

—Rubenstein, it is said, is disgusted with the shabby treatment accorded him in St. Petersburg, and will probably soon leave Russia forever.

—People who have been longing for an "old-fashioned winter," "the kind of winters we used to have when I was a boy," will probably be satisfied with the present one.

—On Tuesday morning a child of Lewis Fluck, living near Quakertown, was found in bed nearly suffocated by coal gas which escaped from a stove. It died shortly afterwards.

—Frank James has made his will, and he shows his gratitude to Missouri for all her goodness to him by bequeathing to her 480 gold watches, a pair of horse pistols and an iron jimmy.

—William Hicks, of Huntingdon, Pa., recently sold his 12-year-old daughter for three drinks of whiskey. The child refused to go with her purchaser, and was cruelly beated by her father.

—General Simon Cameron has been at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the last three weeks. So greatly improved is he that the ailment for the treatment of which he journeyed thither has disappeared.

—William H. Reed, of near Huntingdon, disappeared after the day had been set and all the arrangements made for marriage with Miss Ellen Kinch. The young lady has brought action for breach of promise, and has levied upon his farm.

—It has been discovered that the estate of Anna Maria Lesher, of Easton, who died recently, amounts to $175,000, besides $40,000 in worthless securities. In early days she was a washerwoman, and was so miserly that she went barefoot in summer and nearly so in winter.

—Edward S. Peck, President of the broken Patchogue and Suffolk County Bank, at Patchogue, Long Islank, attempted suicide Monday afternoon by shooting himself five times. It is believed he will recover.

—Bat de Prare, a resident of Marshfield, Wis., has had a remarkable career. His father was a fur trader and his mother an Indian. For a period of fifty years de Prare did not sleep under a roof. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and subsequently in the Mexican war. His age is now 106 years.

—While Howard Clair was driving across the railroad track at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, he saw a passenger train approaching. He threw himself out of the rear of the sleigh just as his team was struck, and escaped unhurt. His horse was killed and the sleigh wrecked.

—Two men claiming to have just arrived from New York went into a well known liquor shop in Fayette street, Baltimore, yesterday morning, and called for beer. While the bartender was drawing it, one of the men shouted that a suspicious looking character had just slipped around the counter and gone down into the cellar. While the unsuspecting German went down the cellar to search for the supposed robber, the two sharpers shut the trap door and ransacked the room, carrying off quite a sum of money and a lot of cigars. They made good their escape.

☞ ERUPTIONS, SORES, PIMPLES, RHEUMATISM are but indicators of impure blood. Acker's Blood Elixir is the remedy. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—Chester citizens propose to found a hospital in that town.

☞ EVERY PROMISE backed by a guarantee Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will give immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—Earthquakes, tornadoes, shipwrecks, fires and other casualties are reckoned to have destroyed 125,000 human lives in 1883.

☞ ACKER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS NEVER FAIL. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—Tack a piece of heavy woolen cloth to the heel of your shoe and you won't slip on the ice.

☞ HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—Dr. Lucy M. Hall has declined the position of Superintendent of the Massachusetts Woman's Reformatory Institution as successor to Miss Clara Barton.

☞ ACKER'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Sold by us on a guarantee. For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Cash paid for rags, old books and old metals. Leave your orders at the crockery store, corner of Wood and Penn streets, or drop a postal in the post office and they will be called for.

☞ ARE YOU MISERABLE through Indigestion, Sour Stomach, or Constipation? Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets we guarantee will relieve you. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

☞ GUARANTEED TO CURE a Cold or Cough—Acker's Celebrated English Remedy. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ The choicest meat that has been seen in Bristol for some time is now at Edward S. Stackhouse's meat market on Mill street near the corner of Cedar. He has tender and juicy steaks, fine roasts, and keeps also a fine stock of Bucks ocunty poultry for his customers.

☞ ACKER'S BLOOD ELIXIR guaranteed; will cure all kinds of blood poisoning *inherited or contracted*. For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ The place to buy Apples, Oranges, Lemons and other fruits, the place to get butter and eggs and a full line of choice and seasonable groceries is at Captain Charles H. Fenton's corner grocery, corner of Mill and Cedar streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY AND REPRESENT THE LOVE COMBINATION Button Hole and Sewing Machine, In Bristol and Bucks county. Address J. H. HULL & CO., 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL.

A speed of FIFTY words a minute guaranteed in twelve practical lessons by mail. Reporting style taught from the beginning. Pamphlet free. PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL of PHONOGRAPHY, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. LINGLE & McKNIGHT.

FARM TO LET.

147 ACRES,

MANSION HOUSE and TWO TENANT HOUSES. Everything in good order. Fine land. Near Schencks station. A. WEIR GILKESON. Bristol.

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Attorney at Law.

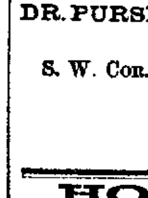
Special attention given to Surveying and Conveyancing and the Negotiating of Loans.
OFFICE WITH WALTER R. JOHNSON, HULMEVILLE, PA.

DURKEE'S
SALAD
DRESSING.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE,
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.
N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale.
L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist.

FISH. FISH.
CANNED FISH. CANNED FISH.

Fresh Blue Fish in one pound cans, 16c. each; Fresh Mackerel in one pound cans, 14c. each; Salmon in oil, one pound cans, 16 and 18c. per can; fresh Lobster, one pound cans, 17c. each; Shrimps, 25c. per can; Spiced Brook Trout, three pound cans, 45c. each; Soused Mackerel in three pound cans, 45c. each; Sardines, in oil, ¼ boxes, 12 and 18c. each; ½ boxes, 25 and 30c. each; Sardines, spiced in mustard and in tomato sauce, ¼ boxes, 13c. each; Little Neck Clams, 15c. per can; Clam Chowder in quart cans, 25c. each; fresh Devilled Crabs, 35c. per can, eight shells with each can; fresh Oysters, 20c. per can. For Sale by
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
Dorrance Street.
FISH. FISH.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their School Tax, that being unable to serve notices myself, I have employed a man to serve them for me, and all taxes that are not paid within thirty days from the time notice is served, I shall proceed at once to collect by levying on personal property, where there is any on the premises, and where no personal property can be found, take the body of such delinquent to the county jail, there to remain until such tax is paid, or otherwise discharged by due course of law, as the warrant directs.
C. S. BAILEY, Collector.

Art School.

MARY H. IREDELL & SUE S. IREDELL,
Have opened a Studio in connection with Miss Merrian's School, and for private pupils, at their residence on Radcliffe street. Instruction given in object Drawing; China, Oil and Water Color Painting; Still Life; Drawing on Wood; Landscape and Flowers from Nature.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
123 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

THE BABCOCK and CHAMPION FIRE EXTINGUISHERS are made by this Company only, and are guaranteed for ten years. Chemical charges furnished for all kinds of Extinguishers.
ROBERTS STEVENSON,
Gen. Manager.
N. B.—Send for descriptive pamphlet.

EDWARD N. BOOZ,
Auctioneer,
22 WOOD STREET, BRISTOL.

TO RENT.
A FARM AT BRISTOL. Location unsurpassed for milk or truck. Good references required from applicant. Address Box 213, Bristol Post Office.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private Correspondence of general interest to the public.

The Letter.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER.

DEAR SIR:

I shall have to furnish a house throughout, in the course of a couple of months, and desire to know if I can save anything by making my purchases now at the Great Reduction Sale, and if you will store the goods for me until the house is ready.

Yours,

———TOWN, *January* 16, 1884.

The Reply to the Letter.

MR.________

DEAR SIR:

In reply to your letter, you can undoubtedly save considerable in making your purchases at our present Great Reduction Sale. We avoid sensations in business, and for six years have not advertised a special sale, but having in view some plans of reorganization, we threw almost our entire stock upon the market at modified prices to encourage doubly rapid sales. People generally are quick to perceive manifest advantages, and have promptly seized great lots of our Blankets, Household Linens, Laces, Silks and Housefurnishings.

We did not buy ten thousand dollars of "jobs" to make baits for a sale, but simply reduced and offered nearly two millions of dollars of the regular goods, such as we always expect to keep for customers who depend on us. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth have been sold, but there are great quantities being brought out of our RESERVE STOCKS daily.

You should make your selections for present or near future wants without delay, and we will box up and store the goods for you till your house is in readiness.

Yours truly,

[Signed]

JOHN WANAMAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19, 1884.

DRESS GOODS.—One lot 42 inch All-Wool Damasse Lace Grenadines, in Cream, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Electric Blue, Brown, Garnet and Black, at 65c; down from $1.
One lot 42-inch All-Wool Pinhead Checks, in six combinations of colors, at 65c; down from $1.
One lot 42-inch All-Wool Diagonals at 55c; down from 75c.
One lot 42-inch All-Wool Melange at 50c; down from 75c.
One lot French Dress Cloths at 75c; down from $1.
One lot 42-inch Ottoman Cloth, 75c; down from $1.
One lot 42-inch Satin Soliel, 60c; down from 75c.
French Embroidered Sateen Robes, in all the desirable shades,
at $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.
Reduced from $10, $11, $12, $14 and $15.
One lot Half-Wool Striped Suitings, in Spring colors, 8c; reduced from 12½c.
One lot Half-Wool Suitings, in twills, small figures and plaids, 12½c; reduced from 18c.
One lot Navy Blue Flannel Suitings, 15c; reduced from 25c.

LACES.—2,000 yards Black French Laces, to be sold at a reduction of 40 per cent on former prices.
Real Breton Laces, choice styles.
Reduced from 30c. to 20c.
Reduced from 45c. to 30c.
Reduced from 55c. to 40c.
Reduced from 60c. to 45c.
Nottingham Laces reduced 50 per cent.
Another lot Embroidered Collars, odd sizes, at one-half former prices.
Lot Embroidered Cuffs, price cut in half.
Also, lot of Cream Spanish Fichus.
Lot Black Real Spanish Laces, reduced one-half.
2,500 Silk Ties at one-half former prices.
RIBBONS.—Among a line of sharp reductions are these:
No. 12 Satin-back Colored Velvet Ribbons reduced from 50 to 30 cents per yard.
No. 40 Satin-back Colored Velvet Ribbons reduced from $1 25 to 75 cents per yard.
This last lot are of superior quality.
At this counter will also be offered 19 inch Colored Velvet, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50 per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—1,000 yards of Black Cashmere at 50c a yard. The best offer of these goods we have made.
1,000 yards 42-inch Black All-Wool Lace Grenadine from $1 down to 65c.
750 yards Black Small-figured Armures, 85c. and $1; now 65c.
1,200 yards Black Cashmere, 90c; now 75c.
500 yards Black Silk and Wool Damasse, $1 25; now 75c.
1,000 yards Black Twilled Foule, 85c; now 65c.
MISSES' COATS.—A lot of Misses' Cloth Coats are reduced:
6 years, $7 25 to $4 50.
8 years, $8 to $5.
10 years, $8 75 to $5 50.
12 years, $9 50 to $6.
14 years, $10 25 to $6 50.
MISSES' ULSTERS.—6 years, $11 25 to $7.
8 years, $12 50 to $8.
10 years, $18 to $12.
12 years, $18 50 to $12.
14 years, $17 50 to $12.
16 years, $18 to $12.
8 years $3 to $4.
12 years, $6 50 to $5.
14 years, $7 25 to $5.

TABLE LINENS.—A large offering in fine double Damask. The price cut nearly in half.
8-4 Cloths, 2 yards by 2 yards.
8-10 Cloths, 2 yards by 2½ yards.
10-12 Cloths, 2½ yards by 3 yards.
10-14 Cloths, 2½ yards by 3½ yards.
10-16 Cloths, 2½ yards by 4 yards.
10-18 Cloths, 2½ yards by 4½ yards.
10-20 Cloths, 2½ yards by 5 yards.
10-24 Cloths, 2½ yards by 6 yards.
The 2-yards wide cannot be made to sell at less than $2 50 per yard. We have put these at the rate of $1 50 per yard.
The 2½ yards wide cannot be made to sell at less than $3 per yard. These we shall sell at $2 per yard.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—500 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, formerly sold at $1.50, redused to $1, will be sold in Half-dozen lots.
LINENS.—40 dozen French Bordered Damask Towels, from 65c. to 40c.
61 dozen Old Bleached Damask Towels, very excellent quality, from 65c. down to 50c.
BLANKETS.—400 Pairs very excellent quality Blankets. Balance of 1 000 pair lot, $4 50 per pair. Compares well with the goods we have been selling at $6.

LADIES' COATS AND WRAPS.—500 tight-fitting Coats, Newmarkets, and Dolmans are marked at reductions from 25 to 40 per cent.
800 Jerseys are dropped in price fully 25 per cent.
40 Stockinet Jackets, $9 to $6; $10 to $6 50.
20 Astrakan trimmed Dolmans in two styles are lowered from $18 to $12 and $12 to $8.
45 fur-trimmed Cloth Dolmans, from $15 to $10, $22 to $15.
Second Floor.—Heavy reductions in Dolmans.
Sicilienne Silk, fur-trimmed, $30 to $20 and $40 to $25.
Matalasse Dolmans, fur-trimmed, put from $30 to $20.
100 plain Cashmere Flannel and Combination Dresses, self-trimmed and with braid, are reduced 25 to 40 per cent.
A few Paris Dresses must go. Those ranging below $75 at a drop of 25 to 40 per cent. Higher cost ones from $250 to $150; Combination Velvet and Ottoman from $275 to $95.
SHAWLS.—Valley Decca India from $75 to $60.
40 French India Shawls will be offered only till this sale is over—$125 to $75, $45 to $27, $75 to $48, $100 to $67 50.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' and Misses' Cardigan Jackets, to a half.
Large lot of Men's Half Hose, extra stout, full spliced, best English, about a third off.
A lot of regular made Men's Half Hose, in colors, put at 18c.
Men's Shetland wove Shirts and Drawers, at $1 each.
GLOVES.—60 dozen Two-Elastic Lisle Gloves, good quality, to 20c.
75 dozen Two Elastic Plaited Gloves from 40c. to 25c.
30 dozen same, in Three-Elastic, from 50c. to 35c.
50 dozen Cashmere Six-Button Length Glove from 75c to 50c.
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.
These lots of Edgings and Insertings in Nainsooks—
55c; now 40c.
75cc; now 60c.
$1, now 75c.
$1.50; now $1.20.
$2 50; now $2.
$3; now $2.50.
200 pieces Ecru Edgings, Insertings, Dotted and Figured Swiss, at a reduction of 33 per cent.

NOTE.—This partial catalogue is accurate at the time of going to press, but sales make changes in it every day. Some goods are all sold, and others equally desirable are taking their place.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and City-Hall Square.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 18, 1883.

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily. §Daily, except Sunday.

"New York and Chicago Limited," of Pullman Palace Cars	*11.25 a m
Fast Line, Pittsburg and the West	*11.10 a m
Western Express	*9.10 p m
Pacific Express West	*11 20 p m
Harrisburg Express	*4.30 a m
Niagara Express	§7.40 a m
Watkins Express	§11.10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express, daily except Saturday, on Saturday runs to Renova.	11 20 p m
Kane Express	§7.40 a m
Renova Express	§11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express	§4.30, 7.40 and 11.10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express	§4.30 4 30 and 11.10 a. m., daily, 11.20 p. m. For Chambersburg only, 5.40 p. m.

Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week-day at 7.40 a. m. and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga, daily at 11.20 p. m.

Harrisburg and York Express	§5 40 a m
Mail Train	*7.00 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	§2 14 p m
York and Hanover Express	§7.40 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express	§11.10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation	§4.40 p m
Parkesburg Train	§11.45 a. m and §5 45 p m

Downingtown Accommodation, 6 10 and 7.15 a m and 9.45 p. m. On Sunday at 7.45 a. m. 3.45 and 8 15 p. m.

West Chester Express, 7 40 a. m., 4.40 and 5 40 p. m. Accommodation, 6.10 and 11.45 a. m., 2.14, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, and 11.45 p. m. On Sunday, 7.45 and 11.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.15 and 10.15 p. m.

Phoenixville, via Frazer, Express, 7.40 a. m., 2.14 and 5.40 p. m., every week day.

Trains Arrive—From Pittsburg, 3 05 and 7.50 a. m., §5.15 and 7.25 p. m. daily, 4.25 a. m., except Monday. From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7.50 a. m. Daily, except Monday. From Lock Haven, 3.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. From Watkins, Elmira and Williamsport, 7.25 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the stations and at the following

TICKET OFFICES: No. 838 Chestnut Street, S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut, No. 116 Market Street, No. 4 Chelton Ave., Ger'ntown, No. 224 Federal St., Camden.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, December 31, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$272,764 43
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	80,635 76
Due from approved reserve agents	6,249 29
Due from other National Banks	5,111 49
Due from State Banks and bankers	860 93
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	911 78
Checks and other cash items	729 67
Bills of other Banks	2,182 00
Fractional currency, nickels, and pennies	43 36
Specie	25,844 00
Legal tender notes	6,405 00
U. S. certificates of dep't for legal-tenders	10.000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,140 50
TOTAL	$517,047 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$92,220 00
Surplus fund	80,000 00
Undivided profits	8,836 68
National Bank notes outstanding	59,915 00
Dividends unpaid	513 25
Individual deposits subject to check	270,433 48
Due to other National Banks	5,028 70
TOTAL	$517,047 05

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:
I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 12th day of January, 1884.
W. H. H. FINE, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest: C. N. TAYLOR, L. A. HOGUET, ANTHONY SWAIN, } Directors.

CHAS. W. PEIRCE,
Cor. Washington and Canal Sts.,
SECOND WARD,
Sells the Best Quality of
UPPER LEHIGH
COAL.
EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT AND PEA.

OAK WOOD, Dry and Nicely Split for kindling.

☞ Extra care in delivery of coal.

TRY THE AMBER SOAP.

The best and cheapest for family use Sold by the principal stores of the town, or by the box at the factory.

EVERY LADY
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
Strawbridge & Clothier's
FASHION QUARTERLY

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.

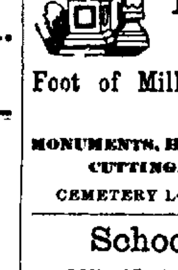
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home, and the newest things in art needle work.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

HENRY MITCHELL,



MARBLE and Brown Stone CUTTER,
Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES AND STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

School for Boys.

MR. H. H. POUNDS, A. B.,
A graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., will open a School for Boys on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, in the school building on Radcliffe street near Jefferson ave ...
The school will prepare for college or business.
The school year will be divided into two terms, and the charge for tuition will be $30 per term.
Other information will be given by Messrs. Burnet Landreth, Joshua Peirce, R. H. Morris, Charles Sturdevant, or the Rev. Dr. Knox.

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine
THE OXFORD MARKET,
CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS., and consider if it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of ANN LARZELERE, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, to
WILLIM LARZELERE, Administrator.
Or his Attorney, JOHN C. STUCKERT.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of CHARLES DOUGLASS, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to THOMAS B. DOUGLASS, Administrator.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 106 ACRES, belonging to the estate of the late S. Dana, deceased, situate in Falls township, within one mile of the Trenton bridge, and fifteen minutes' walk of Morrisville Station, on the Trenton and Bristol turnpike, and lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania R. R., and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Good land, no better in the county ... ing purposes.
The improvements are a large stone house in good repair, two rooms and large hall on first floor, three rooms on second floor, and large garret, and another building attached having a large kitchen on first floor, and an outside shed, three rooms on second floor, garret, porch along the front of the house; a large barn, stable high stone, frame part boarded with plowed and grooved boards; barn in good condition; never-failing water, wood shed, lately put up; stone wagon house, new pig pen, corn-crib. All out buildings in good condition.
This farm on account of its central location, and its unexcelled railroad and canal facilities, is a most desirable site for manufacturing purposes of any kind.
For terms and particulars, apply to
MAHLON H. STOUT,
Agent for Heirs of S. Dana,
Office with Walter R. Johnson, Hulmeville, Pa.

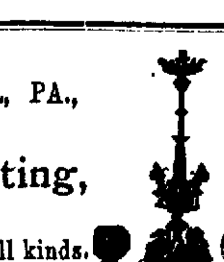
J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa.
Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure *immediate attention*. Out of office on Second-day.

FOR SALE. A good work horse, also a six horse engine and boiler. Apply to
JOSEPH S. PEIRCE.

GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Burbank Potato, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,
BRISTOL, PA.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th. This will be a favorable time for entering the school as new classes will then be formed. Thoroughly competent, earnest teachers in all departments. A. MERRIAM, Principal.

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A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY TOWN IN BUCKS COUNTY,
TO SELL THE BEST ARTICLE EVER OFFERED.
Also a No. 1 man to act as agent for us.
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Bristol Stove House,
10 & 12 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
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General House Furnishing Goods.
TIN ROOFING at bottom prices for cash.
Also, best quality of LEHIGH COAL, well screened and free from slate.
THOMAS BARNARD.

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OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Our Correspondent's Researches and a Remarkable Occurrence He Describes

ST. ALBANS, VT. Jan. 10, 1884

Messrs Editors The upper portion of Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions in America during the summer and one of the bleakest during the winter. It affords ample opportunity for the tourist, providing he chooses the proper season, but the present time is not that season. Still there are men and women here who not only endure the climate, but praise it unstintingly and that, too, in the face of physical hardship the most intense. The writer heard of a striking illustration of this a few days since which is given herewith

Mr Joseph Jacques is connected with the Vermont Central Railroad in the capacity of master mason He is well advanced in years, with a ruddy complexion and hale appearance, while his general bearing is such as to instantly impress one with his strict honor and integrity Several years ago he became afflicted with most distressing troubles, which prevented the prosecution of his duties. He was languid, and yet restless, while at times a dizziness would come over him which seemed almost blinding His will power was strong, and he determined not to give way to the mysterious influence which seemed undermining his life But the pain and annoying symptoms were stronger than his will, and he kept growing gradually worse About that time he began to notice a difficulty in drawing on his boots, and it was by the greatest effort that he was able to force his feet into them In this manner several weeks passed by, until finally one night, while in great agony, he discovered that his feet had, in a short while, swollen to enormous proportions The balance of the narrative can best be described in his own words. He said

"When my wife discovered the fact that I was so bloated, she sent for the doctor immediately He made a most careful examination and pronounced me in a very serious condition. Notwithstanding his care, I grew worse, and the swelling of my feet gradually extended upward in my body. The top of my head pained me terribly, indeed, so badly that at times it seemed almost as if it would burst My feet were painfully cold, and even when surrounded with hot flannels and irons felt as if a strong wind were blowing on them. Next my right leg became paralyzed. This gave me no pain, but it was exceedingly annoying About this time I began to spit blood most freely, although my lungs were in perfect condition, and I knew it did not come from them. My physicians were careful and untiring in their attentions, but unable to relieve my sufferings My neighbors and friends thought I was dying and many called to see me, fully twenty-five on a single Sunday that I now recall At last my agony seemed to culminate in the most intense, sharp pains I have ever known or heard of If red hot knives sharpened to the highest degree had been run through my body constantly they could not have hurt me worse I would spring up in bed, sometimes as much as three feet, cry out in my agony and long for death One night the misery was so intense that I arose and attempted to go into the next room, but was unable to lift my swollen feet above the little threshold that obstructed them I fell back upon the bed and gasped in my agony, but felt unable even to breathe It seemed like death.

"Several years ago Rev Dr J E Rankin, now of Washington, was stationed here as pastor of the Congregational church We all admired and respected him, and my wife remembered seeing somewhere that he had spoken in the highest terms of a preparation which had cured some of his intimate friends We determined to try this remedy, accordingly sent for it, and, to make a long story short, it completely restored my health, brought me back from the grave, and I owe all I have in the way of health and strength to Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure I am positive that if I had taken this medicine when I felt the first symptoms above described, I might have avoided all the agony I afterward endured, to say nothing of the narrow escape I had from death."

In order that all possible facts bearing upon the subject might be known, I called on Dr Oscar F Fassett, who was for nineteen years United States Examining Surgeon, and who attended Mr Jacques during his sickness He stated that Mr Jacques had a most pronounced case of Albuminuria or Bright's disease of the kidneys. That an analysis showed the presence of albumen and casts in great abundance, and that he was in a condition where few if any ever recover. His recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure

Mr John W. Hobart, General Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad, stated that Mr. Jacques was one of the best and most faithful of his employes, that his sickness had been an exceedingly severe one, and the company were not only glad to again have his services, but grateful to the remedy that had cured so valuable a man

Mr. James M. Foss, assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the Vermont Central Railroad, is also able to confirm this

I do not claim to be a great discoverer, but I do think I have found in the above a most remarkable case, and knowing the unusual increase of Bright's disease, feel that the public should have the benefit of it It seems to me a remedy that can accomplish so much in the last stages ought to do even more for the first approach of this deceptive yet terrible trouble

F B

HOW TO TREAT SUDDEN WOUNDS.—An inexperienced person would naturally close the lips of the wound as quickly as possible and apply a bandage If the wound is bleeding freely, but no artery is spouting blood, the first thing to be done is to wash it with water at an ordinary temperature To every pint of water add either five grains of corrosive sublimate or two and a half teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid If the acid is used add two tablespoonfuls of glycerine to prevent its irritating the wound. If there are neither of these articles in the house, add four tablespoonfuls of borax to the water. Wash the wound, close it, and apply a compress of a folded square of cotton or linen. Wet it in the solution used for washing the wound, and bandage down quickly and firmly. If the bleeding is profuse, a sponge dipped in very hot water, and wrung out in a cloth, should be applied quickly as possible If this is not available use ice, or cloths wrung out in ice water If a large vein or artery is spouting, it must be stopped at once by compression This may be done by a rubber tube, wound around the arm tightly above the elbow, or above the knee, where the pulse is felt to beat, or an improvised tourniquet may be used. A hard apple or a stone, is placed in a folded handkerchief and rolled firmly in place. This bandage is then placed so that the hard object rests on the point where the artery beats, and is tied loosely around the arm. A stick is then thrust through the loose bandage and twisted till the flow of blood ceases.

—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

EXERCISE AS A REMEDY FOR THE NERVES.

"When I reflect on the immunity of hard working people from the effects of wrong and over feeling," says Dr Boerhaave, "I can not help thinking that most of the fashionable dyspepsia might be cured *mechanically* instead of *chemically*, by climbing a bitterwood tree, or chopping it down, if you like, rather than swallowing a decoction of its disgusting leaves." For male patients, gardening, in all its branches, is about as fashionable as sand disease, and no liberal man would shrink from the expense of a board fence, if it would induce his drug-poisoned wife to try her hand at turf-spading, or, as a last resort, at hoeing, or even a bit of wheelbarrow work Lawn tennis will not answer the occasion There is no need of going to extremes and exhausting the little remaining strength of the patient, but without a certain amount of fatigue the specific fails to operate, and experience will show that labor with a practical purpose—gardening, boat rowing, or amateur carpentering—enables people to beguile themselves into a far greater amount of hard work than the drill master of a gymnasium could could get them to undergo Besides the potential energy than turns hardship into play-work, athletes have the further advantage of a greater disease resisting capacity. Their constitution does not yield to every trifling accident their nerves can stand the wear and tear of ordinary excitements, a little change in the weather does not disturb their sleep they can digest more than other people Any kind of exercise that tends to strengthen—not a special set of muscles, but the muscular system in general—has a proportionate influence on the general vigor of the nervous organism, and thereby on its pathological power of resistance.

For nervous children my first prescription would be—the open woods and a merry playmate, for the chlorotic affections of their elder comrades—some diverting, but withal fatiguing, form of manual labor In the minds of too many parents there is a vague notion that rough work brutalizes the character The truth is, that it regulates its defects it calms the temper, it affords an outlet to things that would otherwise vent themselves in fretfulness and ugly passions Most school teachers know that city children are more fidgety, more irritable and mischievous than their village comrades and the most placid females of the genus *homo* are found among the well fed but hard working housewives of German Pennsylvania.—*Popular Science Monthly*

☞ Memory is the treasury of reason, the registry of conscience, and the council chamber of thought, but what is memory without reason, and judgment? It is these last that convince us that we can't get safely through the winter without Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Dissatisfied with Southern Georgia, a large party of immigrants recently set out for Arkansas and Texas, and in Dalton, Ga, they met a large party returning from those States to their old homes in Georgia and Alabama

☞ My mother began gaining from first dose she took of Dr Graves Heart Regulator She is rid of those bad feelings about her head now, the relief is permanent, other remedies only helped for a few minutes —Miss Clara Bradt, Lawton, Mich $1 per bottle at druggists.

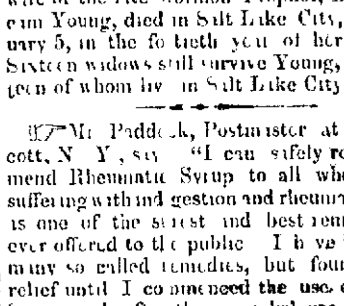
—Mary V Young, the seventeenth wife of the late Mormon Prophet, Brigham Young, died in Salt Lake City, January 5, in the fortieth year of her age Sixteen widows still survive Young, fourteen of whom live in Salt Lake City

☞ Mr Paddock, Postmaster at Wolcott, N Y, says "I can safely recommend Rheumatic Syrup to all who are suffering with indigestion and rheumatism, is one of the surest and best remedies ever offered to the public I have taken many so called remedies, but found no relief until I commenced the use of the Syrup, and after three weeks' use I had no pain, and could move around as well as ever My difficulty was in my hips and back, and I feared I had some kind of kidney affection, but I am now entirely free from it and as well as ever.

NOT A HUMBUG

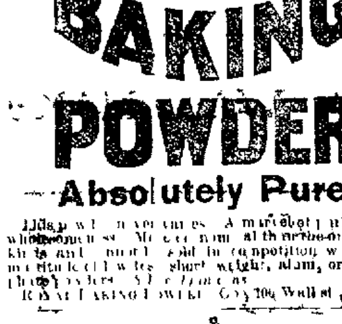
Colonel Richard Forgham, of Lyon, N Y., says that by the use of a few bottles of Rheumatic Syrup, he was completely cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism, which confined him to his room for months He also said that he had no faith in patent medicines, but has changed his mind since using Rheumatic Syrup.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 106 Wall st, N. Y.



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Enable a view of all at least the face at the same time. They are the most serviceable, especially for ladies or one shaving glass. A number of handsome styles are made for ornaments forming a handsome picture when closed or for the display of a statuette or piece of bric a brac. They are also well adapted for a travelling mirror and are, therefore, suitable for wedding or birthday presents

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Importers of Artistic and Well-finished Fancy Goods of all kinds,

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NEW YORK,

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH to H. P.

DISPATCH THE WATCHWORD!!

The time has arrived!

The following orders take notice

NOTICE!

Order of M M.

Order of C B

Order of U I

Members of H. P.

Watch closely Explanations will appear in this paper in a short time At present—A word to the wise is sufficient.

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TRAVELERS

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Paid-up Cash Capital,	$600,000
Solid Cash Assets,	$6,667,000
Total Liabilities,	4,992,000
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Of all sorts and desirable forms on the Low Rate All-Cash, Stock Plan. No notes or dividends and no disappointed expectations. Contract definite, valid and simply plain

Claims paid in Life Department over $2,300,000

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Covering death or wholly disabling injury by accident, are written at short notice, for a month or a year. More than 61,000 claims have been paid Combined Life and Accident Policy (regular Life with weekly indemnity for disabling casualty) at less than Mutual rates for a Life Policy alone.

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Amount Insured	Weekly Indemnity	Annual Premium: Class Pref'd	Class Pref'd	Class Ordy	Class Med'm
$1 00	$5 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 50	$10 00
2,000	10 00	10 0	12 00	15 00	20 00
3,000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
5,000	25 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 50	50 00
10 000	50 00	[illegible]	60 00	75 00	[illegible]

Preferred Class includes Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers, Merchants, Clerks, Bankers, Book Keepers, Teachers, etc.

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More hazardous employments at proportionate rates

For further particulars apply to Jesse O Thomas, Agent, Bristol, Pa.

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JESSE O. THOMAS, Agent,

BRISTOL, PA

An Ordinance

TO EXTEND AND FURTHER LAY OUT AND OPEN JEFFERSON AVENUE IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same that Jefferson avenue is now laid out be extended further and laid out and opened as follows [illegible]

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol borough this 12th day of November A D 1883

J WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess

Attest —JESSE O THOMAS Clerk

An Ordinance

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN TO BUILD A BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL AT THE PLACE WHERE THE EXTENSION OF JEFFERSON AVENUE CROSSES THE SAME AND TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF MAKING THE SAID EXTENSION OF JEFFERSON AVENUE

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same That the Burgess is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the corporation any sum or sums of money not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars to provide for the cost of building a bridge over the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal at the place where the extension of Jefferson avenue crosses the same and to pay the expenses of making the said extension of Jefferson avenue, for which interest not exceeding five per cent, [illegible] shall be paid yearly at the office of the Borough Treasurer [illegible]

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 12th day of November A D 1883

J WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess

Attest —JESSE O THOMAS Clerk

An Ordinance

TO REGULATE THE KEEPING OF BURNING OILS WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same [illegible]

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of Bristol Borough, this 14th day of January A D 1884

J WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess

Attest —JESSE O THOMAS Clerk

Cut This Out & Return to us with TEN CTS silver & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY in One Month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St. N. York.

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THE TRIBUNE is heartily Republican and believes that the restoration of the Democratic party to power, after twenty-four years exile, would be as disastrous as a revolution [illegible]

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Daily Press, - - - $6 00 a Year.

The coming year will be notable Congress, divided between a Republican Senate and a Democratic House, will be busy President making The great battle of Protection against Free Trade will agitate the Capitol and the country The Presidential campaign will be the hardest fought and most exciting political struggle for a quarter of a century Europe in the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war

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A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America Mr Weeks who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880 has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades unionism, arbitration, etc

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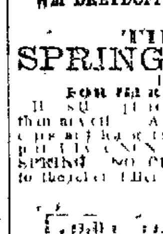

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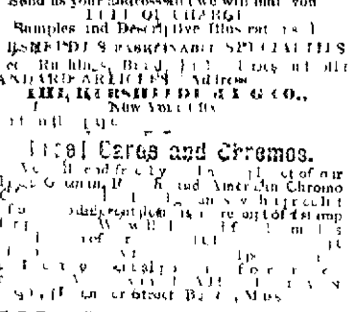

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